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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1 1903

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors. ISSUED WEEKLY AT

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Visit to the Gypsy Moth District.

An inspection of a part of the district infested by the gypsy moth was made last week Thursday by Massachusetts State officials and others, including Secretary Ellsworth of the State board of agriculture, James M. Danforth of Lynufield, John G. Avery of Spencer, Augustus Pratt of North Middleboro, C. D. Richardson ot West Brookfield and Representative Warren C. Jewett of Worcester, members of the gypsy moth committee of the board; Representative Ladd of Sturbridge, master of the State Grange Dr. Austin Peters of the cattle

bureau, Charles A. Dennen of Peppereil, one of the inspectors of the bureau, and others. Prof. A. H. Kirkland of Reading, formerly entomologist for the gypsy moth work, was the guide of the party. The members of the board made the inspection in order to present the case in their next annual report. Malden was visited first, then East Mal-

den, and the territory near the poor farm, then eastern and southern Melrose, then the party came back to Malden for dinner. In the afternoon the inspection included a part of the Middlesex Fells reservation, a view of the estate of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence in Medford, close by the rifle range of Company E. of the Fif h Regiment, and a drive into Arlington. Very soon after leav-ing Malden station the bare trees, as in the illustration, showed where the caterpillars were busy. In nearly every case the situation is worse than last year. The city of Malden has appropriated \$325 for the care of public places. For mile after mile the party drove, and at frequent intervals were areas of several acres, sometimes estimated

caterpillars. Street Commissioner Stiles of Malden, who last year offered ten cents a quart for caterpillars, and had to pay for over forty barrels at that rate, is not duplicating that offer from his private pocket this season. Not over ten per cent. of the infested territory, it is estimated, is being treated this year. Many property owners are spending from \$40 to \$60 each on their places to have burlaps put on, and for the destruction of the pest. B. F. Dutton of the firm of Houghton & Dutton of Boston is spending some \$600 this year to destroy the pest, against about \$400 last year. But what is done in the residential district. though it has held the pest in check, and even improved some places which were badly infested last year, does not amount to much, compared with the large areas of infested woodland.

At Lynfield Mass a strip of woodland half a mile long and from ten to twenty rods in width was completely defoliated and left as bare and brown as if seared by fire. Near the poor farm at Melrose some ten acres of second-growth oak were absolutely stripped of foliage; the trees are never more destitute of leaves in midwinter than they were there in the middle

In the rear of the Oak Grove station at Malden, a plot of old oak growth, containing perhaps half an acre, was stripped (as shown in the illustration from photograph made by the Massachusetts Committee on Gypsy Moth). From the trees overhanging the street the caterpillars dropped in such numbers; that passers-by were obliged to raise umbrellas to protect their persons.

Over the doors and in the cornices of the station the caterpillars literally hung in festoons. At Baker's Hill, Malden, the swarming insects massed on house walls scured the color of the paint and made all a uniform dark brown.

serious outbreaks also occurred at Arling-Belmont and Watertown, and to a aller degree at Lexington, Woburn and nn. During a day's drive through the ested territory early in July the comttee saw all told at least one hundred acres of woodland practically defoliated by the moth.

The encouraging feature of recent date is rapid increase of insects which prey m both kinds of moths. The advermantis, (an insect common in France and gramnea pretiosa, the latter being a species the chalcid fly.

he mantis was introduced at Rochester. Y., where it is said to have been success ful in exterminating moth pests. Its introthat it was a blessing, when he encouraged its propagation.

The insect's special fondness is said to be for the eggs of the noxious caterpillars, and its capacity almost unbounded. Not

means, even though themselves ignorant of practical farming, are able to secure competent believes the learning are able to secure competent and the learning are able to secure and the learnin means, even though themselves ignorant of be for the eggs of the noxious caterpillars, and its capacity atmost unbounded. Not the least important in connection with the chalcid fly is the fact that an entire generation requires only eight days in which to complete its cycle.

The only question which might be raised is in regard to what tastes either of these pays and brown-tail pests. Entomologists favor a great deal of caution in encouraging any new worms of this kind of life.

The Good Points of Summer Silos.

The rise much that might be said in favor of summer silos. Undoubtedly the invested capital is somewhat greater where provision is made for ensiling a sufficient quantity of forage to samply the dairy herd

Advantages of the Farm Poultryman. A farm is the best place for solid, lasting success in any branch of the poultry busi-

ness. Plenty of room on cheap land favors a combination of low cost with natural conditions. The trouble with crowded conditions is that too much money is usually put into houses and fences, and the stock being more or less in confinement loses some of its vigor after a few years. Thus while the growers in close quarters may show fine records for awhile, and on a small scale, the same methods are likely to fail if applied to large establishments for a long time. Most of the men who are making a living from business poultry-keeping have plenty of land in a good location and have reduced cost of equipment and labor pretty close to bottom limit.

Those who have a large trade in pure-bred stock are not obliged to consider cost so closely, but they often find their eggs hatching poorly and chicks feeble and hard to raise, until they get relief by hiring some farmer to raise them where there are no patent coops, ventilators and elaborate seed mixtures, but instead, plenty of grass, insects, fruit and milk, together with the ceaseless running about needed for growing animals.

Nobody can compete with farmers who really understand the business. Too many of them consider chickens hardly worth much notice. And those who have the knowledge and disposition to give them decent attention can produce them at lowest cost, at the same time increasing the vigor of the stock instead of running it down. To learn to be a good poultryman, offers one of the best openings for a young farmer whose tastes lead in this direction.

### Holsteins in Great Demand.

It may be of interest to your readers to know that the Holstein-Friesian cattle are in good demand and are gaining in popularity in foreign countries. Two shipments have been recently made to South Africa, and have another large shipment to make within a short time. We have made two or three shipments to South America and one to Mexico, and just now have several other inquiries.

We have also made good sales in the States, among others, a fine herd of cows to the International Railway Company, to put upon their farm on Lake Ontario, where they are establishing a very fine summer resort for the people of Buffalo, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Albion, etc. We have recently shipped a very fine bull to the National Military Home of Ohio, and made some shipments to Pennsylvania, Connecticut, eastern New York, etc, Indications point to a very favorable season for Holstein-Friesian breeders.

SMITH & POWELL COMPANY. Syracuse, N. Y.

### Troubles of a Chestnut Grower.

The grove was started by grafting Paragon on the one-year-old sprouts of common American chestnut that had grown up after the original trees had been cleared away. The grafting was a success, as nearly all the scions grew and made fine, stocky trees which began bearing the second year after grafting. Where they stood too close they were thinned out from time to time, preference being given to the most

vigorous trees. The grove contains about thirty acres and cure quicker.

"When I have been in Maine I have found 1899, when the entire yield was some 250 bushels, about one-fourth of which were worthless on account of the weevil. In Agriculture said it was a close second to the the year 1900 the fire destroyed it and only corn crop with them. You cannot grow as about ten bushels were gathered, fully fifty much value of seed per acre as you can with per cent. of which were wormy. The land upon which the grove is located is on a hillside, rough, rocky and useless for farming or any purpose except timber, and, notwithstanding it is comparatively barren and cheaply growing hungarian, probably, as in spots well-nigh inaccessible, the trees he could with corn. Then he can cut were making a fine growth until destroyed. It is surrounded on three sides by forest, mostly of chestnut timber, and to this I attribute the great destruction of nuts by the weevil. While at first the loss was small, only five to ten per cent., it has increased annually, and the outlook for profitable crops in the future is not encouraging On trees which are isolated and growing about where one wishes to follow with winter the buildings on my father's farm the nuts

> In my opinion the only successful method of growing chestnuts is to plant them in orchards away from the wild forests, give them cultivation and attention, and as far as possible destroy all wormy nuts as they fall to the ground. Grown in this way they will bear almost annual crops and yield a E. B. ENGLE. fair profit. Waynesboro, Pa.

### Getting and Keeping.

The thing is to hold to what you have and make it improve and not lose what you already have. The hard-working farmer (in fair circumstances; not poor, not rich) has a boy he thinks is fairly good. He wants to go to college or start in business; the father has not enough money past him to do this. In consequence, he mortgages his farm, borrows the money, not for a ent doubting but what his son will pay it back in the near future.

The boy gets through, graduates with honor and stands in high society. He falls in love with a beautiful society lady, gets married. He needs more money. Where does he send for or get it? He sends back to the farm. In consequence, the farm is mortgaged, and the rest of the family drudge the rest of their lives to pay off the mortgage. Better a thousand times let the boy make his own way, and hold to what LAWBENCE RUBLE. McVeytown, Pa.

TREES AT MALDEN, MASS., IN JULY, STRIPPED BY GYPSY MOTHS.

areas of several acres, sometimes estimated to be as large as fifty, where the caterpillars had stripped the trees completely, or had stripped the trees completely, or had destroyed their foliage.

The difference in the visit of the summer. Perhaps the summer they will soon become lords of their domains. This is sheer folly. No work on earth needs better brains, tict and patience than will a winter one, inasmuch as summer feeding takes cognizance both of the summer. Perhaps the summer they will soon become lords of their domains. This is sheer folly. No work on earth needs better brains, tict and patience they led was one-half ton.

What is possible in the raising of hay the summer of the difference in the cost was seventy cents, and th not done, not only will there be a waste of fodder, owing to excessive fermentation, riorates, even to a point of imparting un-

desirable flavors to the milk. Summer silage has a great advantage over green soiling crops in the cost of produc-With a heavy-yielding silage crop like Indian corn, allowed to mature and reach its maximum growth and handled in a wholesale way by improved appliances, much less than in soiling crops, but the acre product is brought up close to the limit, and the rental for land is thereby raised.

Summer silage appears to have another marked advantage over green forage, in its uniform supply and quality. Properly the calling. cured silage from ripe corn is very uniform in quality, and its use favors a very regular and uniform milk flow. This is not a pre-conceived notion of "book farmers," but has been substantiated by experience. On the other hand, green crops are not only fed at a considerable expense for labor, but they fluctuate in supply and vary greatly in quality. One part of a field may be infested by weeds not relished by cows, which when fed cause a marked shrinkage in milk. Seasons vary, the weather is bad, it is inconvenient to take time for getting in green feed, and other reasons work against

its practical value. The use of silage in summer is an aproach to perennial winter feeding, -a practice that is growing more and more but which needs no exposition in this paper. That pastures have grown poorer in many

sections appears to be a common opinion. Their uncertainty and irregularity of production are largely responsible for the demand of this discussion.

PROF. F. S. COOLEY.

From City to Farm.

It is common of late years for city people ies of the two moths are known as the utis, ian insect common in France and rmany, and another called the tricho-timnea pretiosa, the latter being a species it is a matter of health. A change must be made, and the physician says, "get outdoor

work.' No matter for what reason, in every farmduction came about accidentally, much the same as the gypsy moth came here. A local families fresh from professional, commerties toil a pleasure, its manifold duties here. nurseryman first noticed the insect on an importation of shrubbery, and he followed its habits, closely confined, until convinced that it was a blessynthesis of the state of adaptation to their new conditions are suc- of joy. ceeding in their venture. Others of large

All kinds of trees are attacked by the attributes. Street Commissioner Stiles of the lessened appetites of the lessened ap the lessened appetites of the cows qualities in large degree are all the surer and the greater rapidity of fermentation. that they have much to learn and little for summer feeding that 11 inches will be secrets, and to adapt oneself to her moods three tons to the acre. This is the second uaily removed when the cow's appetite for and passions. She will surely resent any silage is lightest, and that the average feed trifling with her laws, and will execute will remove about two inches. If this is speedy vengeance upon all bunglers in her laboratory.

Another mistake is to suppose that one but the quality of the whole feed dete- can carry town habits to the farm. Most city men are late risers, having only their breakfast to attend to before going to their work. On the farm the inexorable law is, up with the sun, see that the cows are the morning. Attend to all other chores, time we have had heavy rains (one when take a look into the garden with at least a four inches or over fell) and frequent showfew turns of the hoe, or any other needed ers, and into parched fields and stunted not only is the expense per feeding unit task. Then breakfast, not later than seven dying crops there came new life, and a o'clock, and to the fields for the day at once. If this seems strenuous, then so be pated or believed possible. Corn is now it. The farm alphabet begins with early growing very fast though rather low for the rising, and if it is not learned and at once, no average man will be likely to succeed in

To secure a crop of vegetables or cereals certain inflexible conditions must be fulspecified time for sowing the seed, a set time for cultivation, an unyielding law of procedure all the way. Not a day nor an hour should pass unheeded of duty. Quick movements, close observation of every detail, unflagging toil and patience,—these are essential to success. The "ten hour" a day slogan, the "noon hour" of rest shibboleth, or any other similar notion previously entertained must be flung to the winds. The things that need to be done, and the exact time they need to be done, make all the law of action a farmer ever needs.

If for any reason, either of common shiftlessness, slow, poky motions, a conceit of ignorance, or other simplifies, the would-be farmer fails at the end of the first year of his attempt, he has usually only himself to blame. To say that the season was poor, or the farm was unsuitable, or somebody else was to blame is often only a pretext, not a reason. The real and only reason is that the man could not or would not learn how to do his work, and so there is a wretched failure.

Does this seem a harsh and discouraging judgment upon the amateur farmer, then be it known that to the man who will conform to the edicts of nature, will delight in her mandates, and gladly follow whither she leads, no more pleasant or profitable employment ever lent itself to his desire.

in this State is clearly shown on a field and the greater rapidity of fermentation. It becomes necessary, therefore, for summer feeding to materially reduce the surface area from which silage for the farm, will never do; the very best is fed. One should so limit the surface area from way are required to learn nature's time and way are required to learn nature's that they have much to learn and little enough time to learn it. The nction that experiment station. This is entirely separate from the work of the station and has been cared for as any good farm should be.

The yield this year will be approximately let it lie all next day untouched, rake and three tons to the acre. This is the second cock the following day as soon as dew is year that the field has been cut. Eight years off, then draw in from cock during the next ago the college had eight horses and four day or two, while the sun is hot. If you head of cattle and was compelled to buy have a tedder you may shake it up and cure hay. Now eleven horses and twenty-six and cock it the day after it is cut. if the head of cattle are fed throughout the year, weather is very warm. Of course, this plan and the farm usually has from ten to twenty is for a heavy crop; a thin, light one would W. E. STONE. tons of hay to spare.

The Outlook More Promising.

A wonderful change on the face of nature milked and turned to pasture in the cool of has occurred since June 10. From that growth which no one could have anticieason. Potatoes are in full blossom, with strong, healthy vines, and promise a good crop. Oats are heading out well with a fine

stand of straw. Haying is, well under way and promises a filled. Must be, not may or may not be, as fair average yield. In this part of Kennein some other kinds of work. There is a bec County I am confident that more than seventy-five per cent. of a full crop will be harvested. The weather of late has been rather unfavorable for curing and harvest ing this important crop, but we are looking

for better weather and more sunshine soon The apple crop in Kennebec County will generally be light though some orchards promise well. The gardens now furnish an

undant supply of vegetables. Hallewell, Me.

Terry on Hungarian.

A Canadian farmer, J. Buchanan, Flesherton, Ont., writes as follows: "What is the yield of the hungarian grass crop? How do you seed and care for it? How does it compare with corn for economical fodder production where the season is rather short for corn? Corn is liable to get frozen here before maturity."

T. B. Terry replies, through the Practical Farmer, as follows:

" On good land we can grow about three much. I have seen crops in the North, nearly in your latitude, on poor land, that were hardly worth cutting. It takes good land to produce three tons per acre. Hungarian is a warm-weather crop, like corn, but it will grow in less time. Sixty days of walls weather will make a crop, if there is ity of your land, hungarian as a fodder crop rain enough to start it promptly. As it grows so quickly you can see that it wants fortile land to be a crop, if there is ity of your land, hungarian as a fodder crop will probably stand ahead of corn for you." fertile land to produce a large crop. It needs all its fertility in a short time.

clover seeds and three pecks per acre about up with the country.

"It needs more curing than ripe timothy

farmers very friendly to hungarian. As I nember the Secretary of the Board of corn crop with them. You cannot grow as corn, when corn matures. But corn takes more work than hungarian grass, as you can readily see. If one has land enough he can raise a given amount of feed about as it during hot weather, and put it under cover and that is the end of the job. He avoids the cultivation of the corn crop and the husking and risk from stalks standing out so long to dry. The feed can be put in smaller compass in the barn. The crop can be put in later, giving more time for working land. It can be harvested quicker, grain, as we do, and again, gives more time are finer and there is a small percentage of for tillage.
"But now let me give you a more careful

idea of the feeding value of hungarian hay. You know the protein in the feed is the main nutrient. A ton of hungarian hay contains ninety pounds; a ton of timothy fifty-six: a ton of corn fodder (corn grown as fodder, not corn stalks), fifty; a ton of corn stover, stalks with ears re thirty-four pounds; a ton of corn grain, 158. You see a ton of corn grain per acre with the stover would have more than twice as much protein in it as a ton of hungarian. I should hardly expect land producing but a ton of corn to bring two tons of hay. The land would probably bring the most nutrition in corn, but no great difference.

"This is not a fair comparison, however exactly, as corn grain is a condensed food, and with the hungarian hay you would have tons of hungarian hay per acre, weighed as it is brought in the barn. When dried out in the mow, of course it would not weigh as well. But your question is how hungarian compares with corn for economical fodder production where there is danger of corn being injured by frost Considering this risk, and the less cost of handling, and better chance for saving, and the chance to feed purchased grain to bring up the fertil-

Go West, young man, and help harvest the needs all its fertility in a short time.

"The seeds are about the same size as red run, but it's more immediate than growing you have.

### To Improve Maine Butter.

We propose for a time to go to those people who are not sending a first-class quality of cream to our creameries and assist them if possible to locate their difficulty. and carry any ideas we may have gathered from others who have remedied just such conditions. We hope to get to the home of the |dairyman, and if he desires any knowledge or advice we may possess we shall be glad to impart it.

It is our aim to do away with, so far as is possible, all the poor cream which is now coming to our factories and being made into a grade of butter which gives the State the unenviable reputation as a butter-producing State. While our interests are largely centred in the sweet cream business, yet we do not wish the consumer to believe we cannot produce butter second to none, when we are sure it is our peculiar condition which S. C. THOMPSON. I is the cause. Winterport, Me.

### Milch Goats for Profit.

A company is being formed in Malden. Mass., to establish a Maltese-goat milk dairy and sanitarium. It is composed of leading physicians, who want the milk as a remedy for mal-nutrition and pulmonary diseases, together with business men, who are in it for the profits. They intend to test it by purchasing goats enough to prove its

The Maltese goat, like all others, is naturally a prowser and not a grazer. lives on leaves and branches, which die for want of nourishment, and converts waste and unproductive lands into fertile pastures Mr. Cotton of Millbury, Mass., says that the increased value of the land pays all the cost of the keep of his flock. A gentleman reports the increased value of his six hundred ares of land by the use of a herd of goats as being ten cents an acre.

The average yield of milk in Zenich, Switzerland, is one gallon daily or three hundred gallons during the season. A common goat owned in Malden gives an average of two quarts daily. Twelve goats can be sustained upon the same amount of food as one cow. These twelve will give more milk than two average cows, and their milk is twice as rich in quality and the best known substitute for human milk. Upon this basis of feed compared with the yield,

the Maltese is twice as profitable as a cow. The yearly income in Europe is about \$30. Reports show that \$500 has been realized from fifteen goats in one season. There was also an increase of twenty-one kids worth \$100 more.

The increase will average 140 per cent. annually. Besides, the milk can be sold at double the price of cow's milk, or be diluted to an equal parity of value.

The Maltese goat has no offensive odor peculiar to the male common goat. The milk has no peculiar flavor. It resembles cow's milk both in taste and color, the only difference being that it is richer, thicker and slightly sweeter, containing a larger proportion of cream and sugar, and a less quantity of water. Used in coffee it is delicious, giving a rich, creamy appearance, equivalent to a teaspoonful of ordinary cream. When used for cakes it imparts a rich yellow color and lessens the number of eggs required.

The goat feeds on the same food, brush and weeds as the deer. His flesh is of the same nature, is superior to mutton, having the taste of venison.

The skin of the Maltese sells at forty cents to \$1 per pound, whilst Angoras are worth from twelve to fifteen cents. The most highly appreciated cheeses, which bring from thirty-five to sixty cents per pound, are all manufactured from Maltese goats.

The medical value of goat's milk as a specific for all wasting diseases is well known. There are infants, children, thin people, consumptives, dyspeptics and innumerable others in every community who will create a demand and furnish patrons for such goat dairies if well conducted. An eminent practitioner says: "Maltese goat



PURE BRED MALTESE GOAT. Member of the new herd at Malden, Mass.

dairies will not only prove a distinct boom financially, but will be a powerful agent in lessening the present high rate of infant mortality and will lay the foundations of a stronger and more vigorous manhood and womanhood than can result from the kind of dietary now almost universal among the children of the poor.

The use of goat's milk in the United States has been comparatively unknown. Recently its medicinal and nutritive qualities in reference to consumptives, dyspeptics and other wasting diseases, as well as its superior nutrition for infants, have caused it not only to be recommended by efficient medical practitioners, but to be eagerly sought after by the army of invalids

The only reason that goat's milk is not prescribed by our physicians is because there is no supply attainable.

The quantity of food necessary to keep them in good condition varies according to the climate, but one-fourth pound of corn or its equivalent in other grain, and 12 pounds of hay at a ration is about a fair





MOTHS ON TWIN OAKS ON LAND OF GENERAL S. C. LAWRENCE, MEDFORD, MASS. Showing the gathering of only a few hours. Illustration by Medford Publishing Co. See descriptive article.

average. With abundant winter pasture this ration once a day (in the evening) is sufficient; if the pasture is scant, they ought to have it both morning and evening, and on wet, cold days, when they are kept in the sheds all day, feed them three times or make their rations correspondingly larger. They should be taught early to eat their hay chopped, moistened and sprinkled with bran, oil meal or corn meal, which, if it digests easier if given in this way, will save of hay. about twenty per cent. of the feed. They should also be taught to eat ensilage where practicable. Milch goats must not be allowed to feed too much on leaves or brush or the milk may have a bitter flavor.

The Malden company's first shipment arrived last week from Texas, and is purebred milch stock. J. E. BURBANK. Massachusetts.

### Strength of an Egg Shell.

"Most people are aware," says the Scien tific American, " of the power of egg-shells to resist external pressure on the ends, but not many would credit the results of tests recently made, which appear to be genuine. as recorded in the Scientific American. Eight ordinary hen's eggs were submitted to pressure applied externally all over the surface of the shell, and the breaking pressures varied between four hundred pounds and 675 pounds per square inch. With the stresses applied internally to twelve eggs, these gave way at pressures varying between thirty-two and sixty-five pounds per square inch. The pressure required to crush the eggs varied between forty pounds and seventy-five pounds. The average thickness of the shells was .012 of an inch.

Bog Moss for Litter.

For several years the so-called "moss litter" taken from the British bog lands has been used as bedding for horses, large companies now rarely employing anything else. It is considered both economical and healthful. Compared with straw, its first natural disinfectant, deodorizer, etc. The overpowering odor emitted by straw bedding when a barn door is opened in the morning is entirely absent from moss litter. Drains in stables, another source of danger, may be hermetically sealed, it is averred, where noss litter is used. Its absorbent quality is put at ten times its own weight in moisture. Moss litter is coming into use in many continental army stables, and is being advocated for the British army.

F. W. Mabin.

Censul, Nottingham, England.

The New Farm School

Experience is a most excellent teacher. but the tuition charges are usually very high, while the course of study lasts for a lifetime. For the purpose of aiding the farmer and fruit grower to fit himself in the hortest time possible to conduct his business to the best advantage, the University of Maine, at Orono, has recently established what may well be called a Farmers' Business College.

It is, in other words, a short, practica

course in farming and fruit growing which any bright boy of fifteen may enter, and which will deal with the strictly practical every-day problems of farm life. The course may be taken for one or two years. It will open this fall, and I hope we may see a large number of young men who are ready to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Orono, Me. W. M. Munson. Orono, Me.

Harvest Seasons for Wheat.

July-New England, New York, Pennsyl vania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois owa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Ne

braska, upper Canada, Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England. August-Central and northern Minnesot Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, Colum bia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Den mark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October-Scotland, Swe ien, Norway, north of Russia. November-Peru, South Africa.

best weed destroyers we have on the farm. Taking all things into consideration, the sheep certainly has much to commend it to the farmer. JACOB ZIEGLER. Illinois.

Maine Crops are Gaining. This has been a peculiar season, but

after all the drought and cold we have had Corn has made a great growth the las two weeks, and the weeds are not much behind. Potato bugs are scarce. No haying has been done as yet, but I expect this

week, if suitable, will see a large part of the hay in the barn. D. H. THING. Maine.

From experience I am satisfied that fertilizing and cultivation are the principal factors to produce first-class fruit, and on all apple trees it is safe to use stable manure freely, while on peaches the various com-mercial substances, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrate of soda, are preferable, and stable manure had better be used on other crops. It has been recommended in starting an apple orchard to plant alternate, peacl trees as fillers, while the apples are young with a view of utilizing all the ground and produce several crops of peaches while waiting for the apple trees to mature. This prac tice is, however, not to be recommended, be cause the same soil is not adapted to the successful growth of trees so different in nature. The apple thrives best in a rich. fine and deep soil, while the peach does better, on a coarser, light soil, not so rich in numus, and not necessarily so deep.-W. H. Stout, Pennsylvania.

The various accounts of experience in chestnut culture remind the reader of the earlier days of orcharding and small fruits growing in America. Methods and results vary widely; failures more or less complete are quite numerous. Evidently there is much to be learned before chestnut groves cost is one-half or less, one ton of moss or orchards will become a regular feature of litter going twice as far, at least, as one business farming. But considerable progton of straw. Moss litter is claimed to be a ress has been made during the past few

> Some of the Massachusetts towns and ities are wondering what they will find to do for their new State authorized police deer warden. This official is supposed to decide whether any case of damage to trees, vegetables and crops is caused by deer, and if so, to determine the amount of the loss, which, after considerable red tape, will be made good to the owner of the injured crops. In most localities the duties of the new officer will not be burdensome, while in other places a good deal of damage has been done to pastures and crops, and the new measure will afford welcome relief.

Some of the older State roads seem to have suffered considerable damage during the drought of early summer. The upper layers became, through wear and dry weather, as fine as dust and blew away, leaving the larger stones exposed and liable to loosen or "unravel." In Europe they prevent this wear in dry times by regularly vatering the roads, and by looking afte slight injuries as soon as noticed. Road builders in this country must learn that oad worth building is worth taking care of. It is neglect rather than lack of funds which has caused most of the serious damage.

Some of the newspapers which ought to know better have been telling readers how to steal rides on freight trains. Accidents among this class of travelers are very frequent; trains from East and West, or the everse, sometimes carry scores of them. They are scraped off by low bridges, shaken off at curves, slid off by icy roofs, clubbed off by exasperated brakemen and slaughtered at countless smashups and derailnents, after which their friends read of their inglorious end as so many "unknown tramps killed." When a young man feel restless and gets a touch of Western or Southern fever, the easiest way to travel is to go to work like a man and earn the price of a cut-rate ticket.

### Literature.

might be done for its people. The captain, a gentleman and scholar, was very confident of his schemes, and as Lancelot begged to accompany him, permission was at last given. The ship was made ready and a goodly number departed anticipating much case and little labor in the promised land. Cornelus Jensen was ng the number who sailed in the ship, amo and he proved in the end to be the villain. He helped buy the supplies and made himself very useful to the captain. When well out at sea with a mutiny brewing, an impending storm changed the 'crisis to one of wreckage and death. Happily the ship is wrecked near an island and a party of survivors, under Lancelot's command, succeed in making a landing. Rafts are constructed and an adjoining island is explored by some of the number who promised to return shortly. At this point in the story, Jensen, who is supposed to have been lost, appears with a lot of burly sailors. A sharp conflict ensues, in which Lancelot is at length the victor. Captain Amber also turns up after having been given up for lost. In attempting to rescue the passengers on the tells the various stories to his little Amerisinking ship, it was supposed that he had been swept away, but it appears that he had been picked up exhausted by a passing ployed in writing the story is conversaship. The story is thus a sea tale, with the account of the experiences which come into the lives of few of us in the course of "life's fitful fever." Sound common sense pervades the story. Mr. McCarthy tells his tale from the standpoint of the youth who experiences his first real trials. In the common type of sea adventure the dangers and escapes are the

centre of interest. In this book Mr. Mo-Carthy succeeds admirably in arousing interest by his delineation of character. Marjorie is true to the creed of the Vikings of old. Not an uninteresting character is the heantiful Barbara Hatchett, who revenges both her husband and herself. What love nterest there is consists in the boyish admiration of Marjorie by Lancelot's faithful friend, the narrator of the story. | New York: R. H. Russell. Price, \$1.50. The Indian girl in love forms the theme

Daughter of the Sioux." The fair savage appears at a frontier fort under the guardanship of her aunt, and becomes the of all the society there. Miss Flower is the name she bears, and it seems appropriate to her petite figure daintily gowned in Parisian creations. No one rides so well as she, nor does any one dance as well. Lieutenant Field beco omes her constant admirer, and as a result of his attention the heart of Esther Dale aches over the turn of affairs. The story opens in the midst of activity. News of the Indians on the warpath has just been brought to the fort and immediately the soldiers are sent out. From that point in the story there is no lack of action, a characteristic which is not lacking in General King's virile stories. The author has skillfully combined love and Indian fighting in a way pleasing to his many readers. Miss Flower tells Field that she has a brother who is stopping in the Sioux village who demands aniary assistance. In fact, she does not esitate to beg from the gallant lieutenant. Desperate for funds the young woman teals from her uncle's safe the regiment's funds for which Field is held responsible. The next morning the men start out on the trail for the Indians, with Field under a cloud. This is one of the instances of the many ways in which the young woma use of Field and also her aunt and uncle. She not only lies and steals, but would even murder for the sake of her Indan lover, who in turn casts her off when he tires of her. The education and culture which she has acquired has not chilled the hot blood which flows in her veins, and after all her social advantages she is simply a daughter of the Sioux, and as such meets with a tragic end. General King writes with that bold coloring of characters and scenery which makes his books characteristic of life in the days of Indian warfare. For a story of frontier life, which is now so rapidly passing, even if it has not all but passed, we know of no more thoroughly entertaining writer. As one reads of the self-sacrifice of the men and the patient endurance of the women who lived

to him and as soon as he sees the handwriting he recognizes it as that of his former wife's. He has the exhausted woman brought to his house, where she is doctored, where the child is cared for, and everything is done for the comfort of both. It appears that the woman, after leaving her husband, was deserted by the man who was the father of her child. After that she worked to obtain money enough to reach the minister, hoping to make it easy for him to obtain a divorce. Knowing that death might be at hand, she wrote the letter, re-questing the minister to care for the child. A life of hardship and shame had brought the woman, tenderly reared, to the verge of death. Careful nursing restored the drained vitality, and the burden of life had to be resumed. The minister tells the facts in the case to the church committee, and awaits the decision. The vote is for him to remain, and some of the men of the church volunteer to meet the woman. The story ends happily, for the minister realizes that he had failings, and that these drove his wife from him. No special literary ability is shown by the unknown writer of this book, and surely the plot is not marked by any great originality. Instead of being a well-rounded story we have a sort of monologue, in which the different characters simply preach the author's sermon on for-giveness. Thus, while excellent principles are set forth in the guise of a story, the story is lost in the sermon. Without vivid imagination or gifts as a writer, the author has, perhaps, done wisely to refrain from using even a pseudonym on the title page. This is obviously a book intended for circulation in those Sunday-schools where moral lesson is required in every boo placed on the shelves, regardless of its other virtues as a book. [New York: Thomas Whittaker. Price, \$1.00.] For a pretty Japanese juvenile one better

than "A Japanese Garland" could hardly have been selected. It is a story of flowers and the legends connected with them which have come to possess special significance in certain Japanese customs. It is Yone, a Japanese boy, adopted by an American, who paints a garland of flowers as a gift to his favorite playmate. The author, Florence Peltier, portrays Yone, after presenting his gift, as being called upon to explain the legends connected with the various blos oms which comprise the garland. And the story was an interesting one, for the garland was composed of pine-needles and bamboo shoots, plum blossoms and peach blossoms, with lavender wistaria blooms, the iris with various markings, a peony of rose pink, the lotus, a gorgeous red chrysanthemum and maple leaves. Each has its interesting tale; the pine tree is associated with Yuki Damura, the bamboo tree is nicknamed Silver Mist, and the plum tree was the favorite of a Japanese emperor. Yone can friends, of whom Marion Kent is the nicest in his estimation. The language emtional, and it will be enjoyed by boys and girls generally. The fact that there are four illustrations by Geniiro Yeto adds to the attractiveness of the dainty volume. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. Price, 75 cents net. 1

Hotes and Queries.

THE HEART .- "R. S.": The human beart is practically a force pump, about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats seventy times per minute, 4200 times per hour 100,800 times per day, 36,792,000 times per year and 2,575,440,000 times in seventy years, which is " man's appointed three-score years and ten."
At each of these beats it forces 2½ ounces of blood through the system, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, or 703 tons per day. All the blood in the body, which is about thirty pounds, passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ pumps every day what is equal feet high-that is, one ton to the top of a forty- and Sweden, and is as yet lacking in the south yard mill chimney, or sixteen persons seven-score each to the same height. During the seventy years of a man's life this marvelous little pump, without a single moment's rest, night or pump, without a single moment's rest, night or day, discharges the enormous quantity of 178,850

THE HEIGHT OF MAN .- "T. D. K.": M Deniker, a well-known French anthropologist, has recently shown that while the individuals vary in height, the average or mean height for the same people remains fairly constant. The lowest statures occur among the Monbutto of Africa, the Negritos of the Philippines (Asia), the Caribs of Guiana and Venezuela (America), and the Lapps of Scandinavia (Europe). The Tenggeras of eastern Java, the Jews of Russia Poland, the Salches of British Columbia, the Mozabites of Africa, and the natives of New Britain (Oceanica), are not much taller. All these peoples are below the mean of 1.60 meters. Above this mean come Aberbaidjani of Persia and Transcaucasia, the Kabards of the Caucasus (Europe), the negroes of the United States, the Maoris of New Zealand, and the Ottawa Indians. All these are below 1.70 meters. Finally, the very tallest people are the Cheyenne Indians of the United States, 1.745 meters; the Peals of the French Soudan, 1.741 meters; the Tsigans of Russian Turkestan, 1.719 meters; the Polynesians of the Marquesas Islands (Oceania), 1.745 meters, and, above all, the Scotch agricultural class of Galloway, 1.792 meters. The "finest men," according to our authority, the Galwegians, while the smallest are the Akkas of the Mon country. The real "Brobdingnagians," then, are Scots, and the "Lilliputians" are Africans. ALCOHOL AND INSANITY .- "Evan": Dr. Rob-

ert Jones, medical superintendent of Claybury Lunatic Asylum, London, published a short time ago a paper treating of drink with regard to the production of insanity. Referring to statistics bearing upon this matter, he said: "There are pearing upon this matter, he said: "There are probably at the present time no less than 110,000 certified insane persons in England and Wales alone, of whom approximately about fifty thou-sand are males and sixty thousand females. If sand are males and sixty thousand females. If the Lunacy Commissioners' Blue Book for Eng-land and Wales be consulted, the proportion percentage of instances in which alcohol has been assigned as the cause of insanity to the yearly average number admitted into asylums in the five years 1895-1900, inclusive, is 21.8 for males and 9.5 for females—the proportion is much higher in Scotland—and after allowing for the deaths of those whose form of insanity is more immediately fatal than those caused by alcohol, there are, I believe, upon the lowest Sheep Peld Best.

My sheep have gained, from start to feeding to finish, eight to ten pounds of mutton per bushel of corn, while the gain of my cattle of equal quality and feed runs from seven to eight pounds. And my hogs eat corn, corn from first to last, and only a little grane of my cattle of equal quality and feed runs from seven to eight pounds. And my hogs eat corn, corn from first to last, and only a little grane for change, while my sheep eat grans, from first to last, and only a little grane for the sale reference, convince me that the sheep are, in general, most profitable stock on a farm, especially on thin and high land; and in conclusion I will say: Keep none but the best of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of shealth of the start of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of shealth of the start of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of shealth of the start of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have. They will be a the feet of whatever breed you have. They will pay when poor ones lose. Sheep are easy to handle and easy to retain in an inclosure that would not hold other stock, and are the

the unconscious form of a woman, with a little girl in her arms, is found in the snow.

She is taken in an almost dying condition to a nearby cottage, and on her person there is found a letter directed to the clergyman in question. The letter is taken the clergyman in question. The letter is taken the clergyman in question. dom there is a definite tendency for the weather to be quieter twelve times a year; about the middle of each month. No scientific explanation has been given yet for this remarkable fact. Some observers in Australia have shown that well-marked seasonal changes occur as the moon passes from its northern to its southern course, and vice versa. From the records and traditions which have come down, the ancients seem to have known many of the laws governing the weather.

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TIDE POWER.—"Inquirer": The problem of how best to utilize the power of the tides has for long been a perplexity to engineers, but there is every reason to hope that it will soon be solved. In the meantime we note the lecture upon this subject which Professor Hele Shaw has recently delivered at the Royal Institution in London. He points out that a necessary factor in the utiliza-tion of tidal power is a sufficiently large fall of water. Unless the fall is considerable, the cost of turbines and other appliances would entirely neutralize the advantages. At the present time the only practical scheme, which is actually in operation, is at Piawmanath, in the north of France. At this point there is a difference of twenty feet in tide level, and the water enters a transfer leaven through an apparture at the triangular lagoon through an aperture at the apex of the triangle. When the lagoon is full the opening is regulated by locks, and the power thus derived from the falling tide is sufficient to drive the water wheels. But even here it is not enough for electric lighting, and it has been necessary to supplement it by other means.

### Gems of Thought.

....The man who lets the world, or his own portion of it, choose his plan of life for him, has no need of any other faculty than the apelike one of imitation.—J. S. Mill.

....There are many parables which I don't inderstand, but in thrist's teaching what I do inderstand I find to be wholly above me and not elow.—James Hinton.

.... Now the basest thought possible concern ing man is, that he has not spiritual nature; and the foolish misunderstanding of him possible is, that he has or should have, no animal nature. For his nature is nobly animal, nobly spiritual herently and irrevocably so: neith may, but at its peril, expel, despise or defy the

.... To hold fast upon God with one hand and pen wide the other to your neghbor-that is religion.-George Macdonald.

.. The lilies of peace cover the terrible fields Waterloo, and out of the graves of our dear ones there spring up such flowers of spiritual loveliness as you and I had never known.— Theodore Parker.

... Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting nseen battles.—Woman's Life.

.... Ignorance is the curse of God. Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. -Shakspere.

... He (Christ) is the word of whom every race of men were partakers and those who live reasonably are Christians, even though they have been ught atheists, as among the Greeks, Socrates and Heraclitus and men like them.-Justin Martyr. ... It is something to have an influence on the

fortunes of mankind; it is greatly more to have an influence on their intellects. Such is the difference between men of office and men of genius, between computed and uncomputed rank .-....As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find that what is needful for you in

a book, or a friend, or best of all in your thoughts,
-the eternal thought speaking in your thought. -George MacDonald. .. The cause of irritation is always within. That which is external can never be more than an occasion which enables the cause to be

operative. Eradicate the cause if you would gain ranquility. ... Sweet hope that cheers the heart bears mpany. And proves the nurse of age.-Pindar. ....Know dear brother, that courtesy is one of the qualities of God Himself, who of His courtesy giveth His sun and His rain to the just and the unjust: and courtesy is the sister of charity, the

which quenchet hate and keepeth love alive .-

### St. Francis of Assisi. Curious facts.

-The hen embraces nearly all the world, and its range would be as great as that of the dog if it extended farther north and south; but it is of the Arctic Circle only in ern part of South America, except where the Scotch have settled in Patagonia Travelers throughout the most of Africa and India and in many little-known parts of the world can usually add chickens to their food resources without difficulty; but there are some large islands, like more than half of Australia is destitute of this

—Manchuria is just twice the size of Japan.

The largest man in the world was recently ound in Kusjak, Russia, and his nar Machon. He is twenty-two years old and seven feet nine inches tall and well proportioned. He was discovered by a German scientist and taken to Berlin, where he is now creating a sensation -In Chicago and New York, according to recent statistics, pneumonia has now superseded pulmonary tuberculosis as the cause of greatest ortality.

—Statistics show that in 1902 the lynchings

in the United States numbered ninety-six. Of the victims nineteen were accused of criminal assault and eleven of attempted criminal assault -together less than a third of the whole number The other sixty-six were charged with murder (thirty-seven), attempted murder (four), accessory to murder (three) and with offences such as larceny, accessory to larceny, horse stealing, planning an elopement, "conjuring," making threats and ordinary assault. Of the ninety-six victims eighty-six were negroes, nine whites a one Indian.

-Perhaps the most remarkable curios in the British-army system of red tape are the headings under which various personal necessities are classed. For instance, a soldier must purchase a brush and comb under the head of clothing, while a tooth brush for some extraordi-

-A fishing firm of Wickford, R. I., has recently made some odd discoveries regarding the finny tribe. Some time ago a male sea trout was discovered that had in its internal economy both a male and female roe. A day or two since another queer sea trout was caught. When it was opened, a stone, weighing over a pound, and shaped like a paving stone, was found in its stomach, and how the fish, with such a cargo aboard, was able to swim, is a mystery.

—On the train that rolled into Portland from

Boston, late Sunday evening, there were by act-ual count sixty-seven babies and little children. One car had twenty-nine, which is thought by trainmen to be the record. The total of sixty-seven babies does not include any which may

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prominences and pressures, tempera-ents in the United has also been estab-Meteorological Soci-m the United King-ency for the weather a year; about the scientific explanation is remarkable fact. ges occur as the moon its southern course, ecords and traditions he ancients seem to laws governing the

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### facts.

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### poultry. Keeping Up the Flock.

The writer has distinctly in mind a par-ticular everyday experience in the improve-ment of the farm's flock of chickens. The effort consisted in setting a dozen Plymouth Rock eggs from a neighbor's vigorous flock. and saving all the pullets resulting the first year, besides nearly enough young roosters to "man" the barnyard. The old flock was Black Spanish, Brahma and Leghorn, and the feeding, that ordinary on the farm. The grown fowls were depended upon dur-ing the summer to forage rather thoroughly for themselves, and in the winter expected to thrive on a generous supply of grain, chiefly corn and water. Occasionally scraps were fed and very irregularly gravel and green stuff provided. There was no effort to induce continued winter laying. The old feeding was continued after the infusion of new blood. The general purpose effective-

ness of the flock seemed to increase. Now after twelve years, during which time the flock has not been affected by outside influences, it has quite thoroughly the Plymouth Rock (barred) characteristics— as far as external appearances go. But it is not as good as it was shortly after the infusion of new blood; it is no better than the old stock of Brahmas, Leghorns and Black Spanish. The laying is very ordinary, and fatted fowls above three or four pounds, dressed, are a bit rare.

Looking for reasonable causes of the temporary improvement and final failure, we find the following important because of the commonness of the above experience: The stock which produced the first setting of Plymouth Rock eggs had for a good many generations received better than ordinary farm care. It had been exceedingly well fed and had therefore developed more than ordinary powers of food assimilation. It could, as a result, produce heavily in eggs and meat. On the farm on which the wellbred eggs were hatched, there was little feeding with regard to the special needs of the fowls. The excellent results in meat and eggs reported from pure-bred stock are due in part to the breed, but no less importantly to the care which purebred stock usually receive. For a short period, then, after the infusion of valuable blood, there is an improvement in the performance of the flock, due to the influence of the breeding. But this influence is not marked after a few generations, unless careful feeding accompanies careful breeding. Unless the newly infused blood is of hardy stock, unfavorable conditions make box should be of fine wire netting. The it almost certain that the performance of the old flock will not long be excelled.

A further potent cause of the failure to permanently improve the flock lay in the fact that after a very short while it was impossible to choose sires from the flock, with a certainty that they were pure bred. The old stock was not disposed of at once. The sires, therefore, gradually took on the character of graded stock. No flock of comhigher unless pure-bred sires are frequently introduced. Then, there was no particularly careful attention paid to the choice of either hens or roosters for breeding purposes. Only by choosing the most powerful and useful specimens each year for propagation can any flock be improved. Very material care is needed to keep a flock from deteriorating, let alone trying to improve it. However, the two chief reasons for failure of new blood infusions to permanently improve a flock are, that improvement in care does not always accompany the improve-ment in breed, and that the sires of the new breed become constantly less pure in blood. ALLAN S. NEILSON.

### Recipe for Packing Eggs.

any improvement over the common lime, salt and water mixture. Following are the directions complete for the benefit of those who wish to experiment:

Take forty gallons of water, and put into it twelve pounds fresh lime and six pounds common salt; stir it several times for a day, and it will be sufficiently dissolved to add the other ingredients.

eight ounces saltpeter, eight ounces baking soda, four ounces borax and two ounces hyper-lamphire, dissolve these all in one gailon hot water, and put them into the lime water. Stir once an hour for three or four hours, and the solution will be ready for

After candling your eggs, put those that are fresh and not cracked into the vessel you wish to preserve them in, stir up the solution in the barrel in which you made it (any clean barrel, tub or jar is all right for both solution and eggs), and dip out before it has settled enough solution to cover the eggs you wish to preserve,'so the solution will be two inches deep over the eggs.

When the vessel is filled to within three or four inches of the top with eggs, place an old cloth over the eggs, tuck it in round the eggs, and cover the cloth with some of the lime settlings that are in the barrel in which you made your solution; these settlings will keep the solution the same strength at the top of the vessel that it is at the bottom. Do not let the cloth hang over the side of the vessel, or it will act as a siphon, and run the solution out of the

When ready to ship, take the eggs from the solution, put them in a basket, and dip the basket two or three times into a barrel of water, so to rinse off all the lime; then let the eggs dry, and as soon as perfectly dry they are ready to put in cases and ship as you would fresh eggs.

### Poultry or Pork.

A hen may be considered to consume one bushel of grain yearly, and lay ten dozen or fifteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs; but five-sixths of a pound of pork requires about five ally such a season as the present comes pounds of corn for its production. Taking along, when the best efforts of the farmer pounds of corn for its production. Taking into account the nutriment in each, and the

### POULTRY KEEPING. HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

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able Poultry Raising.

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WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3954. Besten, Mass.

comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is about three times as costly a food as eggs. Therefore, it will pay better to feed waste milk to fowls than to pigs, if not enough for both.

MISS ANNIE HOLTZ. Blain, Pa.

Selling Pure-Bred Stock. Your main hope for publicity must be printer's ink. Other things are good, but

they do not go far enough. The one thing on which you can afford to be extravagant is advertising. It is an investment not for this year alone, but for all time. You may over advertise this year and not be able to fill your orders. Nothing else makes you so sure of that man's order next year. He'll come earlier next time.

How advertise? Neat letter heads, envel-

opes and circulars count for something, but the poultry papers must be your main de-pendence. Select your medium by cultivat-ing a intimate acquaintance in advance with the agricultural and poultry journals. Determine by the reading matter something of the character of the readers of each paper and then decide which class of readers are most likely to buy what you have to sell. Beaver, Pa. T. E. ORR.

**Practical Poultry Points.** 

July, August and September are good months for caponizing. Full directions were given in the issue of May 30.

Even in large yards, where hens have been kept several years, insects are likely to be very scarce. Milk or beef scraps are needed all summer, and are necessary to keep chickens growing at full rate.

Ducks are a nuisance with the hens. Better keep them in a run by themselves fencing in a part of a brook or pond.

Most of the Rhode Island poultry farmers keep a dog trained to hunt rats, skunks and weasels. The bull-terrier is a favorite kind. The chicken houses are occasionally raised or turned over, and if there are rats or nests underneath a smart dog will do the rest. The poultry-growing towns have cleared out most of the hawks by means of

The skunk families become very numer eus and hungry about this time. Get the young chickens to use roosts as soon as they can fly. With the help of a slanting board they will soon learn to climb. Take down the board after dark.

For young chickens, the only safe-way is to shut them up tight every night. During hot weather the slide which closes the coop strong kind used for ash sifters is best.

A sitting hen in late summer is the most successful of lonse incubators. Without special care she will hatch a brood of pests that will kill most of her chickens, and perhaps overrun the premises. The regular Persian insect powder is the best preventative. Most of the patent mixtures do not amount to much. Dust the hen all over and character of graded stock. No flock of com-mon chickens can be graded up higher and in summer, and keep sitters out of the laying boxes.

### **borticultural**.

Rotation in Fruit Culture. Here is a bit of important information worth giving. Some time ago, Mr. John Wright, at a fruit conference, mentioned that a fruit grower had planted an apple orchard, in one corner of which they had no success, and they could not understand the cause of the difficulty until an old man in the employment of the firm said he remempered, as a boy, there was an apple orchard in that corner before. I never lost sight of this fact, and when I reached Rochester, N. Y., which is pre-eminently a district for A receipt for keeping eggs, styled the young fruit trees, I called on Mr. Barry, is not certain. It is possible that many of British system," has been quite extensively sold for \$1 a copy. It seems very E. Barry, and asked him, "Do you re-seeded again, and this will make a break ground?" "Never." he replied; "there is not a bit of good ground all about Rochester for miles round, but what we have had apple trees on at one time. We always seek fresh ground." In Australia I asked fruit-grower, "What do you do when you have deaths or accidents to your apple trees-do you put other apple trees in?" The olved to add the other ingredients.

Then take eight ounces cream tartar, fruit." The knowledge has either been acquired through long experience, or it has been found out, with the result that the practice is now common throughout the fruit-growing countries, not to plant apple trees where trees of this fruit have been be-W. C. BARR.

### Orchards in Sod.

A feasible method for lands which are very steep and in danger of washing, or too rough, stony or stumpy to cultivate readily, is to grow grass, moving once, or better twice a year, and using the hay as a mulch about the trees. If this plan is adopted, special care should be exercised in preparing the soil. The holes should be large and the soil well pulverized and enriched before setting the trees.

Mulching has much the same effect as tillage and the cost is less. With proper prun-ing, spraying and fertilizing this method would prove successful on many lands which are now yielding the owners practically no returns. PROF. R. L. WATTS.

Scalp Level, Pa.

Lessons from the Hay Field.

ields in order to find out what is most necessary to be done for their improvement, that the most profitable rate of production may be maintained and the crops secured in an expeditions manner.

It will not take long to determine whether a field is producing a good paying crop or not, and if otherwise, why. On farms where a suitable rotation is followed, where the mowing fields of good tillable land are not kept more than three or four years in grass at a time, there should be an average yield of two tons of hay per acre, unless occ will not avail against the forces of nature, whether of long-continued drought or unasonable rains or cold.

If a field has not been properly seeded the effec s will be plainly visible in the appearance and extent of the crop. A good uniform growth in thickness and in height of grass of whatever kind is what the farmer likes to see and still more to have, and this indicates a good condition of the soil, plenty of clean seed and carefulness in sowing,

Some men can sow grass seeds evenly and well, while others will leave gaps and bare places. These look bad, and trying to make the matter better by sowing on more seed does not usually amount to much. Personally we find that a seeder for both grain and grass does excellent work in this line, and the crops of both are much more uniform than when sown by hand. A thick, even tude for the relatives and friends left by the prisoners, Haass made himself the means by which communication with them could be maintained, writing letters and transmitting to the far-off Siberian convicts gifts of money, books, etc., from home. We find him also distributing immense numbers of places. These look bad, and trying to make



THE ROAD TO THE RIVER.

growth of grass on all of the ground is one of the most desirable features of our

If a field will only produce a profitable yield of hay for three years before it is necessary to devote to other crops prepara-tory to a reseeding to grass, then the fact will become clearly evident in harvesting the crop, and a change should be made.

If a held, or part of one, is too wet to bear good crops of any kind, and the portion that is in this condition hinders the prope cultivation of the whole, then there will be no difficulty in determining the fact, and also that the remedy is in draining these wet places and thus putting them in condition to be properly worked and reasonably productive. There are many such fields where a sag will retain the water and seriously hinder and prevent work on the whole when it should be done.

Many of our farms are more or less stony, requiring much labor in ridding the fields of these obstructions to good cultivation and securing of the crops. If this work has not been properly done the fact will become pretty soon evident in mowing the grass, for if a stone that is a little difficult to remove has been left just for this time. the mowing-machine will be pretty apt to find it and forcibly notify the farmer of the mistake made in leaving these "pointed reminders" of work not properly performed. Before forgotten these obstacles to good husbandry should be removed. Larger stones, or rocks, are always in the way. It would pay to break them in pieces and remove. These are permanent improvement and should not be neglected.

Bushes that the mower or scythe cannot cut should not be allowed to grow, as they are unsightly and in the way. A meadow should not be disfigured by such a growth. Neither should there be many trees in a field. They detract from the fertility of the

soil and are in the way of good cultivation. Where grass fields are top-dressed with manure or other fertilizer the value of such application will become fully apparent in securing the hay crop. Some soils will respond much more readily to such treatment than others, and to these it will pay

to give attention. The effects of the drought have become apparent as the hay was gathered. On fields that last year gave a heavy crop the yield has been reduced one-half and sometimes more. What will be the effect on these fields another year if left in grass established. It may be possible that with favorable weather during the rest of the its service. It is a summer charity, and it season these depleted grass fields will recover in a considerable measure from the vices are devoted to the worthy poor who

hoped so at least. We have had but little hay weather as yet. Farmers commenced again this week, out a little rain and much cloudy weather allow of little progress. E. R. Towle. Franklin County, Vt.

The Indian chief Geronimo is reported to have become a Methodist. We had long suspected Brother Geronimo of being some thing of an extremist.

Another instance of forgiveness,-this time on our own side,—is shown in the Memo-rial adopted by the class of '62 of Harvard College, in honor of William Ker, a classmate, who left in his junior year, and served in the black horse cavalry of the Confederate States' army. His death did not occur until last November, in Natchez, his native place, where he became a teacher after the end of fraternal strife. "In our memories of freshman year," says the Memorial, "one of the most charming personalities is that of Billy Ker. He was frank and openhearted, honest and brave. His sunny nature drew everybody toward him. For an open and affectionate character and a brave heart how few ever equaled him. In the prosaic qualities of the class-room he was not to be despised; but in the college rooms and on the river he was our idol!" While haying, a good opportunity is This is a touching recollection of the bright days of youth when Eulwer says men are brothers, but a higher note of noble charity is struck in the following passage: "Because he followed thus where his own conscience led, he did us honor and dignified the name of scholar." This was said, though the eminent services of the college men who fought under the national flag and hoped to save the Union were eloquently eulogized, and then came this fitting ending: "But a generation has passed since the war was ended, and has softened our hearts, so that we can record today our sincere admiration for all who followed their sense of duty as they understood it. In this class pre-eminently stands William H. Ker, our gentle scholar." No doubt each surviving member of the class of '62 repeats in spirit Halleck's lines: "Green be the turf above thee,

Friend of my better days; None knew thee but to love thee, None knew thee but to praise."

The praises of Dr. Haass, who labored to lighten the load of misery under which the exiles of Siberia were well-ngh crushed, are celebrated by a writer in Longman's Magazine, who says: "With tender solicitude for the relatives and friends left by the prisoners, Haass made himself the means by which communication with them could be maintained, writing letters and transcopies of the Bible and other books among the prisoners, receiving much financial assistance in this work from a rich Eng-lish merchant of St. Petersburg; endeavoring also to impress them with a sense of living personal sympathy amid the hideous conditions and temptations to which they would be subjected in the new life upon which they were entering, he, at his own expense, put together in a little book quotations from the Bible, St. Francis de Sales and other writers, carefully selected and welded together by simple words of his own, in which the keynote was love for others and an unchanging belief in the better side of human nature. A copy of this small volume Haass personally presented to each prisoner in a little bag, and to insure its safety during their long march, they hung it around their necks." such a true philanthropist could not fail to be warmly regarded by the unhappy people he helped so tenderly and with the true spirit of Christ. They called him "the holy doctor." Haass, we are reminded, realized, in the words of Mickrewicz. the great Polish writer, that in our intercourse with our fellow creatures, no matter what their class or condition, it is essential "to have a heart and to look into that heart."

The good works of women received marked recognition from the late Pope Leo XIII., for he bestowed decorations upon at least three American women. Mrs. William T. Sherman, the wife of General Sherman, was the first woman decorated by him in this country. Miss Gwendolin Caldwell, now the Marquise de Merville, was in 1888 dec-orated by the Pope. The Catholic University at Washington was founded largely through her financial assistance, and at a special audience he blessed her for her charity. A year ago last May Miss Annie Leary of New York and Newport was invested with the title of Countess of the Holy See for her lavish philanthropies. It is a purely honorary distinction and carries with it no social recognition in foreign courts, or prizes it highly.

Mrs. Caroline Reed of New York, in her will, which has just been filed for probate, after the payment of several bequests to relatives and religious societies connected with the Methodist church, which she had already assisted, divides her estate between her step-daughter, Anna Mary Reed, the Syracuse University and the Reed Christian College of Lucknow, India.

and some of the original workers are still in engages experienced physicians whose sersevere effects of the long-continued and apply personally or by letter to the mission almost disastrous drought. It is to be headquarters. Visitors and trained nurses follow up and supplement the work of the physicians, the trained nurses rendering most important service in imparting to young and inexperienced mothers instruction regarding the care of their children and the sanitary condition of their homes. Druggists situated at convenient parts of the city fill all the physicians' prescriptions at first cost to the mission, and in cases where parents are so poor as to be unable to provide proper nourishment for the little patients that is also furnished gratuitously by the nission on receiving an order from the attending physician. Such an organization in a great metropolis must be of incalculable benefit, and the devotion of its old-time members shows that good people never weary of doing good.

The new law for the protection of children, which has been passed in Illinois, is one of the strongest that has been enacted anywhere, and forbids all children under sixteen years of age from working more than eight hours a day, and they cannot be employed without permits from the school authorities. They must be also able to read and write before they become wage earners, providing they are not going to night school. Their hours of labor must be between seven in the morning and seven in the evening, and no child under sixteen can work where liquor is sold.

The death of P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, removes a remarkable man, and one who did a great deal of praiseworthy work in the labor cause by preventing men from going to extremes. In the formation of the society, of which he was the honored head, he took a prominent part, and after the death of Grand Chief Blanchard in 1874, he was unanimously elected to fill that official's place and had been re-elected every three years since. Mr. Arthur did not believe in trikes. He was an ardent advocate of arbitration, and he steadily refused to allow his association to involve itself in outside labor disputes. He consequently did not endorse what are called sympathetic strikes. His conservatism won the enmity of some other labor bodies, but he had the con-fidence of the railroad directors and the steady support of the brotherhood over which he so ably presided. A railroad man, speaking of Mr. Arthur, said that, owing to his judicial mind, he knew

among the locomotive engineers, and drink- | 1893 by about \$159,000,000, and the exports exing men were expelled from the brotherhood, according to his directions. His opposition to the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad strike is well remembered, and it is a pity that it is claimed that he did not attempt to prevent the reign of assassination and mob-law, which was one of the results of that unfortunate strike. Considering what a power for good he was among his associates, it is too bad that this imputation rests upon his generally commendable career.

ASK YOUR DEALER

eet and dainty as it can be-

The exports of Argentina for the first quarreturns of the Confederation, indicate enormous gains in comparison with the periods of 1902 and 1901. Thus in the opening quarter of the current year the cattle exported on the hoof from this fertile South American State numbered 49,752 head, as against 13,177 and 27,932, respectively, in the equivalent periods of 1902 and 1901. The increase in the exports is still more marked in the case of live sheep, 100,725 of these animals having been shipped during the first quarter of this year. In 1902, 8982 were thus shipped, and in 1901, 8322 during the same quarter. The shipments of butter in the first quarter of 1903 were in excess of two thousand tons, and were more than double those for the same term last year. —Ten new rural free delivery routes are to be established near Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 1. One additional route will be established from Lisbon and from South Lyndeboro, and two additional ones from Littleton. The towns to receive their first routes are Claremont, Colebrook, Danbury, Hill, Winchester and Whitefield.

Hill, Winchester and Whitefield.

—The programme for farmers' day at Hampton Beach, N. H., Wednesday, July 29, has been issued. The opening address, at eleven o'clock, will be by the Hon. Joseph B. Walker, president of the State Board of Agriculture. Other speakers will be: "The Grange in New England," the Hon. George S. Ladd, master of the Massachusetts Grange; "Small Fruits on the Farm," the Hon. J. H. Hale, a noted fruit grower and president of the American Pomplogical Soand president of the American Pomological So-ciety; "The Agriculture of New Hampshire;" Gov. Batchelder; "National View of Agricul-ture," by a representative of the national Depart. pecuniary advantage, but Miss Leary, as of Agriculture; "The College of Agriculture and the only American woman wearing the title, Mechanic Arts," Prof. C. H. Pettee, acting pres-

Mechanic Arts," Prof. C. H. Pettee, acting president of the college.

—The following is the programme of the Farmers' National Congress to be held at Niagara Falls, Sept. 22, 1903: Address of welcome, Gov B. B. Odell, Jr., New York; response, Hon. Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.; president's address; "Sugar Supply of the United States," Maj. D. G. Purce, Savannah, Ga. "Agricultual Conditions Purse, Savannah, Ga.; "Agricultual Condition Understood to Exist in Our Insular Possessions and the Possibilities in their Development," Hon Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; History of Governmental Ownership of Public Utilities: "Farm Products in the Markets of the World," "British system," has been quite extensively sold for \$1 a copy. It seems very doubtful whether the recipe mixture is ever grow young apple trees on the same of the firm of t Effect on American Agriculture," Dr. D. E. Salmon, Washington, D. C.; "Diseases and Insect Pests of Plants and their Effect on American Agriculture," Prof. F. M. Webster, Urbana, Ill.; "How can we Enlarge our Foreign Markets for Farm Products?" James Wood, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Extension of the Facilities of our Mail System,

"Extension of the Facilities of our Mail System,"
Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
—Pope Leo XIII. died Monday afternoon
shortly after four o'clock after an illness of three
weeks. He was born March 2, 1810.
—Grange day at Laurel Park, Northampton,
Mass., Monday, was well attended. Herburt
Sabin, deputy of the Massachusetts State Grange,
procks upon the advantages of a field day like spoke upon the advantages of a field day like this to the farmer. Ex-Senator M.A. Morse of Reichertown spoke upon the nobility of a farm-er's work and life, and urged all the farmers in the audience to keep up to the times in every de-partment which concerns their work. George W. Twitchell of Maine was the next to be intro duced, and he said in part: "All farmers ought to-belong to the Grange. It's the school where the lessons are to be learned. The great men of the past have come largely from rural districts. We must not lower the record. There is no place in

must not lower the record. There is no place in the world better equipped for making noble men than these New England farms.' Said State Master George S. Ladd: "The Grange was organized thirty-five years ago, and it has been a tremendous power in the, development of rural life in America. During the past year eight subordinate and one Pomona Grange have been organized in Massachusetts. This coming year we hope to enroll at least afteen hundred new members. There is work for the Grange to do. This last year there were sixty lawyers and thirteen farmers in the State Legislature. The numbers ought to be reversed, and the Grange must do it if it is done. Already the result of what we can do in the legislative halls is No. 11 PORTLAND STREET result of what we can do in the legislative halls is seen. The rural delivery and oleomargarine laws were made possible by the work of the Grange."
——A girl assistant in the laboratory of the

—A girl assistant in the laboratory of the Minnesota State board of health is recovering from an attack of glanders. She became infected more than a year ago. Three cases of glanders among human beings have occurred recently in that State. Two brothers died from the effects of the disease, having taken it from horses word by the one of them. It was the garma from It was the germs from these which inoculated the girl.

—On Aug. 12 and 13 the American Association of Live Btock Herd Book secretaries will hold their annual meeting in the administrawill hold their annual meeting in the administration building on the grounds of the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. This organization is for the purpose of futhering the progress
of the pure-bred live stock interests of the
country. All of the leading herd book associations will be represented, and the secretaries of
several associations will take part in the programme planned for the two days meeting.

— A Chicago woman is buying and furnishing
to the poor, milk goats, either gratuitously or on
the instalment plan.

— The foreign commerce of the United States
in the fiscal year just ended is larger than in any

in the fiscal year just ended is larger than in any preceding year in its history. The total of imman, speaking of Mr. Arthur, said that, owing to his judicial mind, he knew whether the points in his case were good or not, and from the fact that he was a canny Scot, he was a good bargainer when it came to fmaking a settlement. He early discovered that a labor leader must act on the assumption that he is guilty until he is proved innocent, and so he never laid himself open to the charge of taking money in settlement of labor troubles, for the reason that he refused to interview the officers of a railroad unless there were present a committee of his men. He enforced temperance

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t, everybody likes it. Dr. E. P. Spaulding of Roxbury, Mass., says: Your Green of Checelate is delicious—perfect." Dr. C. D' Gibeon Mack, Boston, Mass., says:
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ceered those of 1903 by about \$572,000,000. The imports, therefore, have increased 18.4 per cent. during the decade, and exports have increased

67.5 per cent. during the same period.

—The Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture held an important meeting in the State House, July 15. There were present as guests of the board ex-Governor Kimball, President Butterboard ex-Governor Kimball, Fresident Butter-field of the State Agricultural College, Dr. Wheeler, director of the experiment station at North Kingston, and J. V. B. Watson, vice-presi-dent of the board of directors of the State college. Governor Garvin presided. Secretary Clark ad-vised the following: The appointment of a com-mittee of three to revise the present laws of the vised the following: I he appointment of a com-mittee of three to revise the present laws of the board, said board to report by the December meeting. Motion was passed and the follow-ing appointed: Mr. Sherman, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Bennett. The recommendation that the sum of \$600 be appropriated for Institute work and reports were so voted. A committee of three was appointed to draw up and report on laws in regard to nursery and orchard inspection, which is a new departure. The board also voted to hold two or more union meetings hereafter each year with the board of the Rhode Island State College, one meeting to be held in Providence and one at a place convenient for the State college board.

—A million dollars is the estimated damage

done by a severe hailstorm, which passed over the east portion of Rock County, Minn., Monday afternoon. Besides being most destructive, the area covered by the storm is the largest ever known in the Northwest. Over an area 15 miles wide and 136 miles long, with but few exceptions, there is not a straw of the crops reported stand-

—Tree lice have been giving an unusual amount of trouble in parts of New York State. Farmers have used from twenty-five to thirty pounds of whale-oil soap in from two hundred to 50-gallon tanks of water: it was thought that the application would kill the insects that received a dose of it, but to look at the tree that had mill-ions on it, and look at the leaves which cannot be covered, the lice apparently are increasing as-fast as they can be killed. Some farmers have

given up all hopes of their crop.

—Director Gerow of the Kansas Employment
Bureau, received this letter Monday from Secretary Brassfield of the Ness County farmers association: "No use to send any more Eastern boys, clerks, students, etc., to work in the har-vest fields. They cannot stand it. Oppressive heat and heavy grain knock them out. Some of them have been very ill. Several students who are supplied with funds quit after the first day. I hey are paying board and resting in the shade. When the harvest is over they will return to the East and tell of their prowess in the harvest

—Recent news from the international egg-laying contest in Australia indicate that the American bens are still ahead

-It is well known that the Belgians are great okers. To arrive at a better understanding of pounds of cigarettes.

—Bellefontaine, O., claims to have had a record-breaking swarm of bees recently. One was captured which weighed 12} pounds, and it is estimated that there were sixty thousand bee s in it. The average swarm has about twenty

thousand.

—The quarantine placed upon cattle in Massachusetts last November because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease was removed July 15, the executive council at Boston having adopted an order to that effect submitted by Dr. Austin Board of Agriculture.

—The tea crop of Assam in 1902 has been officially estimated at 132,117,278 pounds, against 134,896,317 pounds the year preceding.

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Naturally it will be said that the members of the new Boston club are all birds, ough not necessarily high-flyers.

The amount of miscellaneous information which we have now acquired about the Vatican is no compensation for the loss of its recent inmate.

How would you like to dust the New York assay office? The recent thorough house cleaning cleared up about \$10,000 worth of stray gold-dust.

Certainly the Hub will be interested in Mabini's memoirs; but was it altogether kind to speak severely of some of the very gentlemen who attended his funeral?

Woods Hole ought to develop some stories just at present that would make even the fish listen .- at least those that Professor Parker has proved to be capable of hearing.

The only excuse that can be offered by hotel fire by his careless treatment of a can of coal oil is that he didn't know it was the cook who recently started a disastrous

A Malden boy of four years swallowed a tin duck the other day, and apparently he isn't nearly as badly off as lots of old gentlemen who have swallowed a great many

No 'one' could really blame the railroad companies for believing that when the average suburban resident has nothing else to think about he immediately begins dreaming of a reduced car fare.

That is a charitable thought on the part of the Newport society leader who proposes to entertain her guests by temporarily importing a cage of wild animals. It will be such an interesting study for the animals.

There's an indirect compliment to European customs inspectors in the rumor that, as a result of surveyor Bishop's recent examination of European methods, things are to be made easier for travelers who land at New York.

We object to the headline in a contemporary that refers to the late Mr. Whistler's most happy marriage to Mrs. Goodwin.' Mr. Whistler only married Mrs. Goodwin once. Isn't it enough to insist upon his having been born in Lowell?

Down at Stapleton, N. Y., the mosquitoe have assumed the defensive, even to the extent of attacking a meeting of citizens gathered to devise means for their extermina tion. The mosquitoes, of course, probably had no desire to exterminate the citizer, but they would have their rations.

A little girl in Brookline, the other day, found a woman's purse containing money and jewelry worth something over five hundred dollars, for which she received a reward of twenty-five cents. We trust the owner did not neglect to add: " And thank you so much, dear little girl."

And now a reverend gentleman, prominent in the Actors' Church Alliance, has resigned his pastorate in order to devote himself entirely to members of the dramatic profession. But isn't this rather suggestive of a classification of humanity, that places actors and cannibals in the same pigeon-

Plain humanity and a direct descent from Mother Eve are evident in the decision of a be beautiful than iniellectual, that collegebred women ought to marry, and that woman can do more good in the home than anywhere else. But what do the Boston co-eds think about it? Speak lively, maidens!

The boom in chestnut culture has been under way for many years, but orchardgrown nuts are still a rarity in the market. Between thieves, weevils and forest fires the growers have been having a hard time, yet there are a few successful orchards and groves, and what has been done by some may be done by many others.

The woman in the case seems to be very much in evidence in the legal drama now on the boards of a Montana law court-a drama in which the interest centres around a mine, a paid adventuress, a corrupt justice and a force a resignation on the part of the judge, and the other endeavoring to prove perjury on the part of the "lady detective," the case presents interesting material for the student of modern intriguantes.

Nobody will question the propriety of Lord Roberts' request that the officers and men who served in South Africa return the lent purposes are only pennies. She thinks Boer Bibles, which they appropriated during the late unpleasantness. If the Bibles that she is a mere "cumberer," but, as a are family Bibles, of course there will be matter of fact, she is giving much—a great ing the late unpleasantness. If the Bibles no difficulty in finding the addres es of their former owners, and the incident serves as yet another illustration of the the recording angels can measure. Bible-loving character of the English na-

The teaching of horticulture to children seems to have the good results that might stifling alleys. Winter brings to the poor its be expected. The profes usually a steady, industrious, even-tempered, safe and systematic man, and it appears that the young students acquire, in some degree, the same qualities, They also learn bonesty. After a boy knows just how much hard work is needed to produce a crop, the want of healing powder, medicines and he naturally sides with the growers, and predigested foods. The death rate among stolen fruit loses its sweetness.

Farmers' field days, held at college grounds, seashore, fruit plantations and stock farms are becoming very popular. Those who attend the gathering of the Massachusetts cattle owners in Rutland this week Saturday will visit an attractive section of the State and have the pleasure pital, the Lend-a-Hand Society, the Free Ice of inspecting a well-known farm and meeting its owner. After the serious experience which the New England cattle owners have been passing through the past seven months, there should be no lack of something to talk about on the occasion of gatherings like the

Seldom has a more radical change in crop outlook taken place than in the case this year of the great agricultural staple of the be considered on the average a fairly good one, and, so far as present indications go, likely to bring a fair price in the market, provided its quality is not greatly impaired y rain during hay season.

Many of those interested in the cattle and vool trade seem to have expected that the restrictions would be entirely removed from New England ports this week. The local officials, in fact, declare they have been daily expecting orders from Washington to that effect, but so far nothing of the kind has been received. The wool traders are particularly impatient at the delay, which puzzles them in view of Secretary Wilson's published dealaration that the foot and published declaration that the foot and mouth disease has been exterminated in New England. So far as concerns the cattle exporters, not much can be done in any event until the British authorities have en persuaded to remove the embargo at their end of the route of trade.

Leading Western live-stock men have been heading a movement to secure a crop and stock census every five five years instead of every ten, as at present. The argument is that reliable official estimates annot be made unless based on statistics of fairly recent date. The plan is to secur the main facts in a condensed form so that they can be quickly compiled and made census apart from its infrequency is the long delay before it is published. The new movement seems to be in the right direction. Anything that tends to give the farmers reliable information about the crop and stock situation helps them to contro their own products, and takes away some of the advantage possessed by speculators.

One of the worst cases of devastation by the gypsy moth is on the estate of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence in Medford. The fine, well-cared-for oak grove of about six acres has been stripped of leaves by the ravenous insects. The force of thirty-three men employed to fight the moths are shown at their work in the illustration elsewhere. Every tree is wound with burlap, under which the caterpillars are caught, and later destroyed. These traps of burlap are visited daily. General Lawrence has waged war on the insects for years, and is one of the few who need not consider expense in saving his trees. Elsewhere in the infested districts no systematic methods have been used since the State gave up the contest, and the situation has now become extremely serious.

### The Moth Invasion

Critics who oppose State and national warfare on the gypsy and brown-tail moths, often miss the main point in comparing these pests to such insects as cankerworm and potato bug. In these latter cases the harm has been already done, the insects are everywhere and must be fought forever at a vast yearly expense.

The new pests are confined to compar atively few square miles, and past experience has shown that they may be at least prevented from rapid spread, and this at far less cost to the country as a whole than if allowed first to extend their feeding grounds until they infest the whole conti-

The farmer of the near future will be puzzled and disgusted with the shortsighted, balf-hearted mauner in which the authorities have met the invasion of these destructive insects. Massachusetts has beme well-nigh discouraged fighting alone, while Congress remains apparently indif-ferent to a matter of far greater future importance than nine-tenths of the measures which receive aid from the Treasury. If Massachusetts had been a farming State and also a doubtful State in a political sense, the problem would have surely met different treatment at Washington.

As it is, adjudging from the course of the until the invasion reaches New York State, which time action wor e too late for full effect. Congress is like the boy who drove a muskrat through a hole in the dam and waited for the aperture to become large enough to send his dog through There will be more political capital in fighting the insects after their distribution over large area, and after the people have be come thoroughly aroused to the situation but the delay will be dangerous and expensive business for the producers of crops and wners of woodland.

### Bables In Summer.

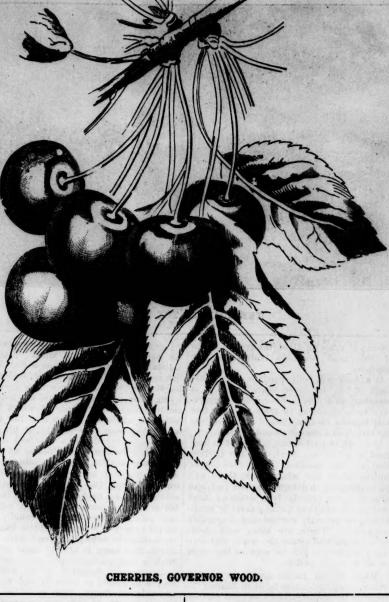
A valued correspondent writes us that it eems wretched children must remain in the city during the heated term, and says that if she were only a "Vanastorgould she would empty Boston of all its little people. She would pipe them out and away into the beautiful green Berkshires and over the Merrimac to the hills of New Hampshire, and take her pay with interest incomputable, making them acquainted with God's great wonderful out-of-doors.

This is one of the many good works she believes would bring the joy of angels into this poor old world, but she, alas, being only a poor toiler, her dollars for benevo she is doing nothing for the kingdom, and sympathetic heart, and an unfailing cheeriness, which widens into circles that only

She is giving what she can, are you? walk through certain quarters of our city will reveal thousands of little ones that poverty has chained to blistering curbstones and sional gardener is own peculiar hardships, but those of summer are more deadly, and the actual suffering among little children at this time cannot be estimated. This may result from the need of a little flannel to protect the bowels, the lack of a little ice to keep the milk sweet, or the babies in August and even in September

Some mothers do not know how to proberly care for their children. Others with more intelligence and experience are over-burdened, and have not the ambition to be neat. They need help and encouragement. Fund and many other noble charities are eager to assist, but their funds are limited, and the demands upon them are ever increasing. Uncleanness, the natural outcome of ignorance, is the most insidious evil that these organizations have to contend with, and the poor mothers have to be educated up to higher ideals. The Float-

galalith is manufactured. ing Hospital saves the lives of as many babies through instructing the mothers as year of the great agricultural staple of the Northeastern States, the hay crop. At one time but little more dry weather would have been reeded to cause a positive failure. But improvement has been so extremely rapid that the gain has kept well ahead of the official reports, and the crop may now the state of infents is given together with a low proved that even when kept for it does through the efforts of the skilled doctors and nurses that it employs. On than the best quality of buffalo horn; after one month it had not soaked in more than twenty per cent. Of late trials have proved that even when kept for it does through the efforts of the skilled doctors and nurses that it employs. On the nurse is the best quality of buffalo horn; after one month it had not soaked in more than twenty per cent. Of late trials have proved that even when kept for it does through the efforts of the skilled doctors and nurses that it employs. On the host, after a nourishing dinner, those who accompany the children, mothers as a contraction of the skilled doctors and nurses that it employs. On the host, after a nourishing dinner, those who accompany the children, mothers or elder sisters, are gathered into the cool cabin, where a brief lecture on the long of vegeta let of the skilled doctors and nurses that it employs. On the host quality of buffalo horn; after the best quality of buffalo horn; after the the official reports, and the crop may now care of infants is given, together with a for electrotechnical purposes.



practical demonstration regarding the prepa ration of food and the sterilizing of bot Our correspondent asks each person who is going into the country or to the seashore to spare one dollar from the money they have saved for a vacation as a mite towards helping the charities named, and she is sure that it will be well expended by the worthy society to which it is contrib uted. It is a good suggestion; act on it, and you will be lending to the Lord.

### Smoke and Forest Fires.

A serious result of the drought, lately past, was the outbreak of many forest fires that not only devastated large areas of wood and timber land, but destroyed many isolated farmhouses and hamlets. The village of Braggville, Me., was completely wiped out of existence, not a dwelling being spared. The amount of smoke and fine asher held in suspension by the atmosphere finally beame so large that optical and atmospheric conditions over all New England were affected, and so called "yellow days" occurred from the third to the seventh of June. At different hours of the third, varying with the localities, the peculiar appearance of the sky became evident, increasing in intensity on the fourth and fifth, and disappearing at nost points on the seventh.

What, at first, appeared as a simple, hazy condition, increased till the sky had assumed a yellowish color and the sun appeared as a red ball. So dense was the smoke at its maximum intensity that there was no difficulty in viewing the sun with past ten years, Congress will probably wait the eye unprotected, and during the night and there is, perhaps, not character enough The demand is for notes of the small the stars were obscured. The wind move-ment for the fourth, fifth and sixth was pear too self-conscious, and as if they were very light, so that the smoke, with but little motion, hung like a pall over everything. The odor of burning wood was plainly ticeable, and, in many places, there were eposits of fine ashes. Perhaps the most otable day comparable with those just past was the "Dark Day" of May, 1780. Its occurrence played havoc among the superstitious, and it is interesting to read the theories then advanced to account for it. In later years the "Yellow Day," Sept. 6, 1881, is best remembered. That was, doubtless, also, due to forest fires that loccurred principally to the north of New England in Canada. It was of short duration, the smoke first becoming evident in the early forenoon and disappearing with the adven of evening. The smoke, was, however, much denser and obscured the sun more completely. Among this class of phe nomena may also be included the red sun sets that occurred over the whole world after the eruption of the volcano Krakatos in the Strait of Sunda in August, 1883. That particles of the volcanic dust then taken up by the atmosphere were still in suspension as late as 1886, was shown by the optical phenomena due to it that still oc-

### A New Use for Milk.

At the hygienic milk supply exhibition, which was lately held at Hamburg, a manfacturing concern of Harburg and Vienna, exhibited a number of objects which seem ingly had nothing whatsoever to do with hygienic-milk supply. There were shown. ely arranged in glass boxes, combs seemingly made of horn; eigar-holders, with amber-colored mouthpleces; knives and forks, with handles similar in appearance to ebony; ferrules for umbrellas and sticks. balls, rings, chess figures, dor etc.; also a small table with an inlaid mar ble slab, and finally a number of thick slabs and staves with every imaginable variation of marble colors, but of considerable less weight than real marble. These objects were made of "galalith," which means

Skimmed milk, in spite of its many valuable qualities, has so far been little used; it contains a considerable portion of nutritious matter—i. e., 1 liter (1.05 quarts) of skimmed milk is of about equal value to a quarter of a pound of meat. It is by far too little appreciated as a cheap food for the people, ence what the German peasant cannot s to milk-sugar factories or use for the manufacture of cheese is given to cattle and pige as food. The principal albumenoid submed milk, the casein, is the raw material out of which the new product

An advantage of the new product as com-pared with celluloid is the fact that it does not ignite so easily and is entirely o Trials have proved that even when kept for

The Sargent Portraits.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the rapidity of Sargent as a painter, in connection with the eighteen portraits, now on exhibition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which he painted in fifteen weeks during his recent visit to this country. The pictures are all good likenesses, and show that Mr. Sargent is a great artist. His method, however, should not be imitated by those who are without his natural facility for quick work. They would fail where he succeeds, and would make mechanical s where he makes genuine works of

Other painters of eminence are slower in conception and execution than Mr. Sargent, but their productions have the merit of a finish which his pictures do not possess. Sir Walter Scott wrote novels at almost lightning speed, and Balzac evolved them with infinite pains, yet both were eminent creators of fiction. Neither could have adopted the other's manner of composition advantageously, though each was unrivaled in his peculiar

Sargent is obliged to follow his own instincts and inspiration, or paint not at all, and we presume he has no objection to the methods of his artistic contemporaries. Like the man in the play, he is himself alone. At the same time, it must be confessed that the portraits now shown here impress many as being sketchy, with a neglect of some details, particularly in the drawing and the modelling of the hands, on exhibition. The men are much better. and the portrait of Col. Henry L. Higginson could hardly be improved upon. It is speaking likeness, full of strength and individuality. The portrait of Gen. Leonard Wood is also characteristic, and so is the picture of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet.

The fact remains that the portraits are wonderfully natural considering the short pace of time in which they were all painted. Most any well-trained artist might turn out one portrait in an almost incredibly short time, but he would find it impossible to follow the lead of Mr. Sargent and paint eighteen really good portraits in fifteen weeks. If Mr. Sargent tried to be other than he is he would lose his originality, and art would probably mourn the loss of a great artist in decidedly mediocre one.

### The Brick Industry.

The largest brick-making region in the ountry is the Hudson-river valley in New York State, where nearly a billion brick are made annually. Pennsylvania leads in the production of pressed brick. Most of the terra cotta comes from New York, New Jersey and Illinois. Although West Virginia was the cradle of the paving-brick industry. Ohio now leads in the production of vitrified brick. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan are the most important producers of drain tile, and Ohio is the main producer also of sewer pipe. Pennsylvania roduced over four and a half million dollars worth of fire brick, about one-half the total production, in both 1900 and 1901. Ohio. New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the order named, are the greatest producers of pottery, East Liverpool, Ohio and Trenton, N. J., being the chief centres of production.

### A Late Arrival.

Grover Cleveland is again a father, at sixty-six or thereabouts, but that does not surprise us, for De Lesseps when he had become an octogenarian welcomed a newborn offspring to his home and heart. The only sad thing about these somewhat late arrivals is that their paternal protectors cannot reasonably hope to see these children grow to maturity. Neither can they look forward to the pleasure of being called

It is saie to say that Mr. Cleveland will not live to see a son or a son's son in the Presidential chair, though in the course of human events one of the descendants of our ex-President may arrive there. Have we not had two Adamses and two Harrisons harmony does not always exist among them. Benedict in "Much Ado About Nothing," summon a niece to preside at social affairs in the executive mansion during his official

life there.

Grover Cleveland was in much the same position when he first went to Washington, and his sister, Ruth Cleveland, tried to be her brother's hostess. She, however, was not an eminent success in this capacity, and so, after he had been well seasoned in bachelorhood, Mr. Cleveland took to himself a charming wife, who proved to be a genuine lady of the White House, rivaling all the democratic queens that had preceded her at Presidential functions, where graceful feminine courtesy and tact were demanded. And she has proved more than this, for when she retired to private life she showed that, as ruler of the domestic hearth, she that, as ruler of the domestic hearth, she was a helpmeet of which any man might be proud—a devoted mother and a woman with no desire for notoriety on its own account. May she live long and prosper! Likewise the new arrival at Gray Gables!

### Restoring the Country Fairs.

Too much prominence is given to the Brockton idea. Consequently the interesta of genuine agriculture have suffered. What is more, the policy has resulted in financial failure, in a considerable degree. That is, the Brockton idea is all right enough for Brockton. It calls together an immense concourse of people from all over the east-ern part of the State. It makes use of all orts of entertainments. The city suspends other business, and everybody turns out to make a great day of the fair. It is a success financially. But how much does it promote the interests of agriculture?

The educational side of the agricultural

fairs has been neglected, while the Brock-ton idea has been fostered. Other parts of the State cannot imitate Brockton, and the consequence is that the quality of the fairs has declined until they pay less attention to the agricultural interests than they should, while the prices paid to other attractions have made it impossible to run the fairs successfully in a financial way in many cases. But, if the fairs are restored to their legitimate function, if they are made agri-cultural first of all, and the side-shows are given a smaller place, then the people of the State will once more value them for their intrinsic merit, and they will be restored to their former leading place in the estimation of the people who have a personal and financial interest in things agricultural.—C. L. Ellsworth, Secretary Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

### Uncle Sam's Big Pocketbook.

A number of interesting figures about the finances of the United States are given by Mr. Frank Bryant in the June Su The people have in their possession now about \$2,350,000,000, or \$29.34 for every person. Seven years ago, the per capita circulation was \$21.10, and at the beginning of the civil war it was \$13.85. In Great Britain, the corresponding figure is \$18.29; and in Germany \$19.92. In supplying the country with currency, seven assay offices, five mints, and a great printing-office are kept busy.
"Three thousand people are employed

under the shadow of the Washington mo ument, keeping the country supplied with new paper money, postage stamps and internal revenue stamps. The present daily output of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which, like the new mint at P illadelphia, ranks as the finest institution of its kind in the world, is 136,000 sheets of silver and gold certificates and United States notes, twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand sheets of national oank currency, 215,000 to 250,000 sheets of internal revenu stamps, and fifteen to twenty million postage stamps. Last year there were 106,700,-000 pieces of new paper money issued, of an aggregate value of \$466,800,000, or onefifth of the entire national circulation. average value of \$6.61; last year, the quantity has been trebled, and the average value had fallen to \$4. The average s now only \$3.62. The actual increase in the paper currency, last year, was \$76,-000,000. The number of coins struck at the mints was 191,000,000 of the value o \$95,000,000, of which \$62,000,000 were gold. This year the expenditures will be about

\$651,000,000, including \$132,000,000 for the postal service, which is nearly self-sustaining. The revenues will amount to about 694,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$43,000,000 Last year's surplus was \$91,000,000, of which some \$70,000,000 were used in the redemp tion of Government securities. The heaviest item in our national expenditure is the pension account, which now amounts to \$138,000,000 a year. On the army, this year. we shall spend \$130,000,000; on the navy, \$85,000,000. The civil establishment will cost \$126,000,000. The interest on the public debt will be \$27,000,000. The House of Representatives costs us

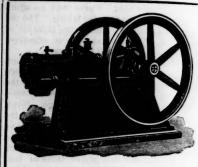
\$3,000,000 a year, and the Senate \$1,400,000, while the public printing-office uses more than \$6,000,000. The executive office calls for only \$112,000, a bagatelle compared with the \$4,000,000 England gives the royal family On foreign intercourse we spend \$2,700,000 but consular ees and other receipts cut this figure to a million less. In the Treasury De partment the customs service costs including the revenue-cutter service \$9,000,000; the ection of the internal revenue \$4,600,000 the lighthouse establishment calls for four millions; the life-saving service for \$1,700,000; the engraving and printing works \$2,600,000. The pay of the army is \$37,000,000, the quartermaster's department uses \$32,000,000; guns cost \$11,000,000; the expenditures on rivers, harbors and forts, \$16,000,000; the pay of the navy is \$15,000,-

000; the cost o new vessels \$20,000,000."

"Nearly all the public income is collected from two sources—customs and internal revenue. This year the customs duties will amount to \$300,000,000, and the internal revenue taxes to \$222,000,000. From a score of miscellaneous sources \$40,000,000 will be collected, the principal item being some \$10,000,000 of profit on the coinage of silver. Two great corps of revenue-collectors, maintained at an annual cost of nearly \$15,000,000, gather the moneys due the Gov ent, from Key West to Behring Sea. Special agents scour the country for smug glers, moonshiners and other evaders of the revenue laws, and hardly a year goes by without at least one Government officer los-

ng his life in running down moonshiners. in the chief executive office of the nation at different times, and we may have a second President Cleveland in the frolicsome \$4,600,000; or, to collect a dollar of customs future, to say nothing of the possibility of another Teddy in the White House. Mr. the cost of collecting a dollar of internal Roosevelt believes in big families and so revenue is a little less than 12 cents. The does Mr. Cleveland, in spite of the fact that great customs port is New York, which great customs port is New York, which turns into the Treasury duties amounting to \$170,000,000 a year, not far from says, "The world must be peopled," though third of the entire expenditure of the Shakers do not endorse this dictum. A similar refusal to accept it was shown by James Buchanan, who lived in single blessedness until his death, and had to

record is equaled at Chicago, where import duties of nearly \$10,000,000 are collected. The great internal-revenue town is Peoria, Ill., the centre of the Bourbon-whiskey distillery district. The Government's revenue collections there amount to \$31,000,000, or more than enough to pay the interest on the public debt. Only nineteen men are employed to collect this tax, and the cost of collecting a dollar is but four-tenths of a cent. Among the two hundred or more towns designated as 'ports of entry' for the collection of customs, there are many that do not receive enough money to pay their running expenses. At Cherrystone, Va., last year, the Government spent nearly a thousand dollars to collect Lacrosse, Wis., it cost \$360 to collect \$5."



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The best, cheapest and most lasting fertilizer Now is the time to plow up 'your old meadows and re-seed them using wood ashes as a fertilizer, which will ensure you a good crop of hay for years.
Joynt's Ashes mean quality. You get them as they are collected from house to house. Write for prices delivered at your depot and address

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SIMPLEX CALF FEEDER The only practical Calf Feeder. The only practical Calf Feeder. The only pensible method of raising calves. No more "teaching the calf to drink." Promotes digestion. Prevents soours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or for veal. Price of Feeder, \$1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted. Booklet free. Mention this paper.

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U Tuesday heavy, bu Brighton beef catt better the at 4c: 1 co 3e; 1 cow,

BEE hide, quality third q \$7.00@ \$2.75@ Cattle \$50@7 two-ye 8HEI 4840; 55; las FAT weight dressed

VEA.

Laby Co.

A F Join Market Mark

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Were off Western Sixty ode from the V

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No chan Cocks, 8@ ington Liv Bargent, 51 Vermont 44; W. A. I

20; A. Willi

Henry, 51. Massachi 1; W. E. Ha 6; J. P. Day Bright Stock at logs, 434 contile, 735 s 91 cattle, 19 16 cattle, 5 0 hogs, 127 Tuesday

Tuesday-to last we grades fou prices. Soi than 5ic, f slim cow, of 3jc. 8. Eat 5jc. A. P.

Just a

Cras Ston

ASSACHURETTES PLEINGHMANLEA TURDAY ADOURT 1 180

ago, where im-\$10,000,000 are al-revenue town rict. The Govas there amount enough to pay bt. Only nineollect this tax, a dollar is but ng the two hun-ted as 'ports of customs, there enough money es. At Cherryvernment spent collect \$2; at

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

For the week ending July 29, 1903.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals

AND BRIGHTON.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Prices on Northern Untile.

Beef-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.00\(\frac{1}{2}6.75\); first quality, \$5.50\(\frac{1}{2}5.75\); second quality, \$4.50\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); third quality, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); third quality, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); third quality, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); a few choice single pairs, \$7.00\(\frac{1}{2}7.50\); some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75\(\frac{1}{2}3.50\). Western steers, \$4.25\(\frac{1}{2}5.75\). Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15\(\frac{1}{2}25\); fancy milch cows, \$50\(\frac{1}{2}6.70\); milch cows, \$30\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); fancy milch cows, \$15\(\frac{1}{2}25\); fancy milch cows, \$15\(\frac{1}{2}25\); three-year-olds, \$15\(\frac{1}{2}30\); three-year-olds, \$20\(\frac{1}{2}30\). Sheef-Per pound, live weight, \$\frac{1}{2}\(\frac{1}{2}30\); extra, \$4\(\frac{1}{2}4\); sheep and lambs per cwt. In lots, \$3.00\) and \$1\(\frac{1}{2}35\); lambs, \$\frac{1}{2}6\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\).

FAT Hogs—Per pound, Western, 51251c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail,—, country

dressed hogs, 64@64c.

Veal Calves—4@54c P fb.

Hides—Brighton—7c P fb; country lots, 64@64c.

Calf Skins—12c P fb; dairy skins, 40@60c.

Tallow—Brighton, 44c P fb; country lots,

Cattle. Sheep

J& M D White

21 150 NEDM& Wool
30 50 Co 120 13,930
2 At Watertewn.
J A Hathaway 100

WE Hayden 40 J&MD White 738 AP Needham 7 At NED M& Wool At NED M& Wool

Live Stock Experts.

land. No shipments of horses this week.

Union Vards at Watertown.

Tuesday—The local country train was not heavy, but arrived early, and the stock went to Brighton and New England Works. Values on

beef cattle were stronger on best grades and

of 1400 hs, at 5c; 20 do., of 1350 hs, at 4fc; 30, of

Were offered and changed hands at \$40@60.

Fat Hoge.

Sheep Houses.

Sixty odd carloads were put upon the market from the West, mostly lambs. The agents West

bought freely for this market as prices were \$1 p 100 fbs lower on lower grades, and ic lower p 100 fbs on best grades. Sheep sold as quoted last

week at \$2.30@4.30 P 100 ibs; lambs at \$3.30@6.70 Veni Calves.

Prices have been so low for a number of weeks that dealers must have a change for the better.

They came to market asking fully to advance but butchers could not see a chance for improve

ment, and a number killed on commission Range in price, 4@51c; a few head at 51c.

Live Poultry.

Droves of Venl Caltes.

No change. Fowl, 131@14c. Broilers, 15@16c.

Western were lower by &c, and sold at 54@54c,

1250 lbs, at 4jc. Milch Cows.

l. w. Local hogs, 61 @7c, d. w.

Cocks, 8a9c.

735

: lambs, 31 @61c.

2}@3c. PELTS—10@20c.

A Ricker F Ricker
B Ricker
At Brighton.
J S Henry
16

Cattle. Sheep.



any price. aly test of our special ble to save the largest

yer Co. , BOSTON.

the mill whose will stand up

Power ory. ngest, most efect least atten-

Jager Co., Boston, Hans

eached

You get them as to house. Write ot and address NT,

LANTS



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SON, WTON, N. H. BLE

IMENT ssential oils, will any other preparreduces inflamma itism, Neuralgia ps, Colic, Sprains, blains, Chapped of Insects, Sun ito and Caterpillar t once. It is the on earth. Put up r sale by druggists

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FEEDER eeder. The only alves. No more Promotes diresto the value of r the dairy or for cotpaid. Agents ion this paper. O MFG. CO., c Clinton. Iowa.

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ntages of other none of their anks, Towers, windmill belong-to handle the best d towers. given on individ-water systems. alog mailed free.

lasting fertilizer our old meadows hes as a fertilizer, erop of hay for

rio, Canada. ingham, Ont.

ber will produce a ethod of growing end for catalogue. ATT, ading, Mass.



ne Pigs

Maine—E. R. Foye, 20; J. D. Rogers, 4; Farmington Live Stock Company, 75; Thompson & Hanson, 90; S. Eaton, 17; Libby Company, 50.

New Hampshire—A. F. Jones & Co., 200; Ed. Acw Hampshire—A. F. Jones & Co., 200; Ed. Sargent, 51; George Heath & Co., 80; J. B. Gordon, 20; Breck & Wood, 20; W. E. Hayden, 17. Vermont—W. E. Hayden, 40; A. P. Needham, 41; W. A. Ricker, 265, F. Ricker, 125; B. F. Ricker, 60; C. A. Davis, 50; Fred Savage, 40; G. H. Sprigg, 20; A. Williamson, 30; N. H. Woodward, 30; J. S. Henry, 51.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 19; O. H. Forbush, 1; W. E. Hayden, 14; R. Connors, 15; scattering, 50; H. A. Gilmore, 16; L. Stetson, 10; A. Wheeler, 6; J. P. Day, 27 P. Day, 25. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 512 cattle, 754 sheep, 18,501 hogs, 434 calves, 240 horses. From West, 280 cattle, 735 sheep, 18,400 hogs, 240 horses. Maine, 51 cattle, 19 sheep, 21 hogs, 256 calves. Vermont. 16 cattle, 51 calves. Massachusetts, 125 cattle, 50 hogs, 250 calves.

s, 127 calves, sday—The trade was considered not equal week on slim cattle, while the better found ready disposals and at stronger Some good cattle found sale at better c, from that figure down to 1sc. Sales requent at 3@4c. H. A. Gilmore sold 1 w, of 700 lbs, at 11c; 6 cows, of 900 lbs, at Eaton sold 1 pair 2250-pound steers at P. Needham sold 3 cows, average 700 3c. J. P. Day sold cows and bulls, 5110

Just a second, please— To tell YOU that

Painkiller

is an infallible cure for Cramps, Colic and all

Stomach Complaints. For 25c.—a large bottle



FIRST AND SPECIAL PRIZE SILVER GRAY DORKING COCK, BOSTON AND NEW YORK. Owned by Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., Secretary American Dorking Club.

At Waterie

J S Henry
O H Forbush
W E Hayden
19

At Brighten
J S Henry
At Brighten
J S Henry
H Connors
10
Scattering
W H H A Gilmore
M Abrams
J Gould
L Stetson
A Wheeler
A F Jones & Co
Ed Sargent
S Heath & Co
S J P Day
At Wateriewn
Breck & Wood
S E Hayden

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S S J ibs, at 2@3c. A. Wheeler sold 2 cows, 900 ibs, at 3\deltac; 3 cows 940 ibs, at 2\deltac. Chapman & Foss sold 9 cows, average 900 ibs, at 3\deltac. Libby Bros. sold 2 yearling store bulls at \$17.50 each.

Fruit.

Apples, Southern P bbl.....

"Jersey sweet....

"Jersey, sour...

"Astrachan (New York)... Milch Cows.

Milch Cows.

Not over 150 head are on the market. Dealer got the lay of the land last week and found the a full supply this week would not be wise, considering the demand. A fair demand prevails for the better grades. W. Cullens sold a lot of choice cows at \$55 a head. R. Connors bough to sell again, 15 choice cows at \$56@68. Various sales were made at \$35@48.

Vent Calves. By latest cable the English market on State cattle has not changed in prices from the previous week. On best grades, such as come from the United States, 12½c, d. w., covers price on State cattle. Slimmer cattle are offered, but do not affect prices on best cattle. It is expected that very soon exports of live stock will be resumed from New England at Boston and Portland. No shipments of horses this week.

Index Business.

The past week was one of fair proportions for the sale of horses in midsummer. Whatever were offered found sale at steady prices. Several shippers sold out and returned West for fresh supplies. Sales largely for business purposes. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable the trade was called good, and they sold out 3 carloads of Western horses; chunks mostly, at \$125@225. At Welch & Hall Co.'s it was just a fair week. They sold Western work horses at \$140@250; seconds at \$40@150. At Cavanaugh Bros. a consignment of 22 choice family and saddle horses sold at \$300@730; heavy drafters were quiet. At Moses Colman & Son's were sold 50 odd head for general purpose, at \$50@150, with good call for saddlers at \$200@300. Ponies at \$125@225. At H. S. Harris & Son's was a fair tra.e of 4 carloads of the same of the Late Arrivals.

H. S. Harris & Son's was a fair tra.e of 4 carloads, some 'Vermont horses; sales of draft horses were at \$126@395. Store Pigs. Two dollars and fifty cents to \$5.50 would cove sales of suckers and shotes.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices. beef cattle were stronger on best grades and easier on slim stock. The quality in general was better than last week. Stock was yarded and sold, but not weighed at these yards. O. H.
Forbush sold 2 good beef cows, of 1060 and 1280 bs, at 4e; 1 cow, of 990 bs, at 34e; 1 bull, of 1190 bs, at 3e; 1 cow, of 760 bs, at 2½c. J. A. Hathaway sold to home trade, 25 steers, of 1500 bs, at 5e; 25 do., of 1000 bs, at 3e; 1 cow, of 900 bs, at 3e; 1 cow, of

" com to good, & doz 75@1 25
squabs, P doz
Turkeys
Broilers, common to choice 15@18
Fowls, fair to choice 13@144
Old cocks 10g104
Old cocks 10 £ 10 10 Packages.
Live Poultry.
Fowls, P tb
Roosters, P tb
Brotlers, 2 fbs each, P fb 15@16
Spring ducks, P fb 14@
Butter.
NOTE-Assorted sizes quoted below include 20,
30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery extra-
Vt & N H assorted sizes
Northern N V assorted sizes 1940
NOTINETO N. Y., INTRE LUDS.
Western Jarge ash tubs
Western, large ash tubs
Creamery, northern firsts 18@18
Creamery, western firsts 18@184
Creamery, seconds
Creamery, eastern
Doiry Vt extra
Dairy, Vt., extra
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 15@16
Renovated
Power
Extra northern creamery 20@20;
Extra dairy 18@189
Common to good
Common to good
Extra northern creamery 20@20}
Firsts, northern creamery 18 @ 18
Extra northern dairy 18@184
Common to good
Cheese. per god 490)
New York twins, extra, new, P fb 10@101
New York twins, firsts, new, P tb 91@
New York twins, seconds, new, p b 9a
Vermont twins, extra, new 94@10
Vermont twins, firsts, new
Vermont twins, seconds, new 9@
Vermont twins, seconds, new 9@ Wisconsin twins, extra, new, P b 10@104
Wisconsin twins, firsts, new, P. ib 94@

Eastern choice fresh	
Michigan first to extra	
We and N H choice fresh 20221	
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh 20 221 York State firsts 19 220	
Western fair to good	
Western selected, fresh 18@18	
Western dirties 9@124	
der alle alle Potatoco. sulle tiono . rush	
Va., sweet, P bbl	
Southern sweet B bbl 2 0002 50 1	
Rristol Farry, Rose and Hebrons, & DDI.3 20@2 40	
Long Island Rose and Hebrons, P bbl 2 25@2 50	
Jersey Rose and Hebrons, & bbl 2 50@	
Norfolk Rose and Hebrons, P bbl2 00@2 25	
East. Shore Rose and Hebrons, P bbl2 00@2 25	
Green Vegetables.	
Reets 37 hu 65@70	
Beets, P bu	
Cabbaga L. I 100g1 70	
Carrota & bu	
Carrota 19 doz	
Chicory & doz	
Keerole W doz	
Romaine. & doz 75@100	1

East. Shore Rose and Hebrons, P bbl2 00@2	25
Green Vegetables.	
Beets, P bu	
Cabbage, rative, & bbl	75
Cubbaga I. I	m
Carrota & Du 1 20621	w
Carrots & doz	
Kscarole, P doz	_
Romaine, P doz	~
Lettuce, P doz 50@73 Cauliflower, P doz 250@3	m
Celery, California	š
String beans, P bskt	75
Spinach, P bu	
Tomatoes, P ib 15@20	
Peas. P bu	
Native cress, P doz 400	_
Cucumbers, P doz 40,60	
Oniona Royntian W bag 2 00@2	75
Peppers, P bu	
Egg plant. P case 200@21	50
Parsley. & bu	w
Parsley, # bu	
Rudishes round	
Squash, Fla., marrow, & crate was	15
" native, each	
Turnips, yeilow, new, & bbl	0
Mushrooms, native, P ib 50g1	0
Mint, P doz 40,260 Leeks, P doz 50 275	
Chives, P doz	
Chives, 4 doz.	O
Cantaloupe, Perate 50@3 (	~
Okra, P doz 15@20	

	" Jersey, sour	50@3 00
	" Astrachan (New York)2	50@3 00
ers	Pineapples-	1081 20
at	Florida 29 hov 9	00@3 25
m-	Blackberries—	0210
lor	Jersey, P qt Hudson River	6@10 12@15
f 9	I Rineherries	
ht	Penn. Mass. N. H.	7@12
	Gooseberries— Green, P. qt. Raspberries— Native P. pint. Hudson River, P. pint. New York, P. pint. Currants—	400
us	Rasnberriae	0@8
	Native & pint	8@10
	Hudson River, P pint	5@10
re	New York, P pint	5@10
ne	Currants—	11@101
ed	Large red, P qt	11611
00	Muskinelons— N. C., P crate 1 California 5 Watermelons— Florida cook	50@3 00
ck	California	00@7 00
ay	Florida, each	12@30
20	Penches.	1200
e.	Georgia, B carrier1	50@3 25
m	Pears_	- PARTIE I
of	Ga., Le Conte, P bbl3	00@4 50
	Hides and Pelts.	
y-	Steers and cows, all weights	6@71
at,	Steers and cows, all weights	6a7
be	Hides, south, light green salted	8838
ch	" dry flint	34.01
er	Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each	90,21 55
ef	" over weights, each1	75@2 10
ry	Deacon and dairy skins	60@70
ch	Dried Apples.	
ad	Evaporated, choice	6274
on	Evaporated, choice Evaporated, fair to prime Sun-dried, as to quality	5@6
R.	Sun-dried, as to quality	3@4
rs	Grass Seeds.	
ce	Timothy, & bu., Western, good to prime.2	00.22 10
ny	" choice2	25@2 40
NS.	Timothy, & bu, Western, good to prime. 2 Clover. & th. Red Top, Western, & 50 th sack	12@13
16	Ked Top, Western, \$750 ib sack2	8@10
	Orchard. 19 bu	00@2 10
	White Clover, P tb	23@26
er	Hungarian, p bu	25@1 50
	Rive Grees 10 bu	4001 50
	Rve 1	35@1 40
	Buckwheat	85 a 1 00
	Barley	90@1 15
	Beans.	
	Pea marrow 2	30.0
	Pea screened1	75@2 00
	Pea seconds1	50@1 75
	Pea, marrow       2         Pea screened       1         Pea seconds       1         Pea foreign       1         Mediums, cholce hand-picked       2         Mediums, screened       1         Mediums, foreign       18         Yellow eyes, extra       2         Yellow eyes, exconds       2         Red Kidney       3	95@2 15
	Mediums, screened	75@2 00
50	Mediums, foreign19	0@2 00
25	Lellow eyes, extra2	65@2 75
25 50	Yellow eyes, seconds2	00@2 25
	Ked Kidney3	10@3 30
	may and output.	1 1 1 1
	Hay, No. 1, P ton	0@21 00
	11 11 3 11 150	0@1650
	U	

" fine choice.
" clover, mixed \$\psi\$ ton...
" clover, \$\psi\$ ton...
" swale, \$\psi\$ ton...
Straw, prime rye.
Straw, oat, per ton.
Straw, tangled rye. FLOUR AND GRAIN Plear.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 70@4 95. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 60@3 80. Winter patents, \$3 90@4 15. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@4 00.

winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@4 00.

Corm Meal.—\$1 16@ 18 P bag, and \$2 45@
2 bo P bbl; granulated, \$3 25@3 50 P bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 00@4 00 P bbl.

Ont Meal.—Firm at \$5 55@5 80 P bbl. for rolled and \$5 95@6 20 for cut and ground.

Eye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 00@
3 75 P bbl. Corn.—Demand quiet, supply small.
Steamer, yellow, 62c.
No. 2, yellow, spot, d2c.
No. 3, yellow, 612c. Outs.—Demand quiet, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 47c. No. 2 clipped, white, 45c. No. 3 clipped, white, 43tc. No. 3 clipped, white, way.

Millfeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@23 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$18 25.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@23 50.
Mixed feed, \$20 50@21 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25.

	bushel.	ooguoc.	Julian .
OFOLKIA -	THE WOOL	MARKET.	1 4 y
Unwashed f		0	200
ALL THE COLUMN	" -blood Mi " -blood Oh " -blood "	chio	24@ 24@
Fine delaine	Mich, X, 1 a	nd 2	36@
American m	, scoured		30@ 26@

THE CLOVER FAMILY.—W. T., Orange County,
N. Y.: All members i of the order Legumis
nose have the faculty of using the free gaseous
nitrogen of the air. They transform this into
crude protein, which is so valuable and so necessary as an animal food, and also into fertilizting compounds which when left in the soil
with the roots and stubble may be utilized
by succeeding nitrogen-feeding crops. The
leguminous forage plants are superior in feeding value to the true grasses, because they
usually contain a larger proportion of digestible protein. Vetch seed is so much larger
than the seed of any grass that its presence in
a mixture could easily be detected, and it is
never used as an adulterant. Alsike is a shallowrooted plant, and not suited to soils which suffer
in droughty seasons.

IMPROVING FARM.—D. H. T., Auburn, Me.:
The article in a recent issue entitled "Improving
Pennsylvania, Bethleh THE CLOVER FAMILY .- W. T., Orange County, a mixture could easily be detected, and it is never used as an adulterant. Alsike is a shallow-roted plant, and not suited to soils which suffer in droughty seasons.

Improving Farm.—D. H. T., Auburn, Me.: The article in a recent issue entitled "Improving the Farm," was the substance of an editorial oreview with a very successful milk farmer of nor hern Worcester County, Mass. His address will be furnished by mail if desired.

POTATO BLIGHT.

The pointo blight commences when the plant is in its most vigorous growth, and the damp, humid weather of August gives the fungus. Its opportunity for development. The rule in spray-

ing is always to get a little ahead of the earliest Ni ible appearance of the blight.

HORSE MEAT IN FRANCE.

HORSE MEAT IN FRANCE.

In certain French slaughter houses it is stated that 30,500 horses are killed annually. Of this number 10,500 are consumed in the environs of Paris, leaving a consumption of 19,500 in the city tiself. The average weight of each horse is said to be 551.15 pounds. One-third of this, however, is composed of bone and sinew sold as waste at (77.2 cents, per 440 92 pounds, or about six pounds for one cent). There remains, therefore, about 368.17 pounds of marketable meat to each horse, which would give a total consumption of 7,178,177.6 Rae Ren

CANADIAN FARMERS PROSPEROUS. CANADIAN FARMERS PROSPEROUS.

The Canadian government has issued a census bulletin which gives statistics as to agriculture in Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, which united, compose the Northwest Territories. The total area of these Territories is 190,963,117 acres, and only 6,669,064 are occupied as farms. Of this area, 75.99 per cent. is unimproved. Field crops, exclusive of hay, occupy fifty-three per cent. of the improved land, but only a fair beginning has been made with fruit trees and vegetables. The area of land in wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, potatoes and other field roots in 1891 was 194,773 acres. The increase at the end of the last 94,773 acres. The increase at the end of the last lecade was 694.073 acres, or 333 per cent. The production of home-made butter is nearly twice as much as ten years ago, and in the interval ten actories have been put into operation.

COOKING FOOD FOR PIGS. Many farmers believe in cooking food for pigs, some even going so far as to cook all their food. The results of numerous experiments show that, as a rule, steaming or cooking food, especially coarse food for cattle, adds nothing to its value. Potatoes, however, cannot be fed to swine in any quantity without cooking, and often grains which are injured or damaged in some way should first be cooked before feeding. Warm feed must not be confused with cooking it. An occasioual feed of cooked food will be relished by way of variety. Warming or soaking the food may make it more comfortable or agreeable to the palate, and, perhaps, make it more easily digestible. In this way, warming the feed may be advantageous, for increased comfort will aid in economizing the food, or increasing the gains. Many farmers believe in cooking food for pigs,

In the matter of markets, it is not size hat counts, but the state of demand. Often small town, with a few factory workers and retired people for customers, will take better care of a farmer's produce than the reat metropolitan markets. In the little towns there is often a great scarcity of extra early vegetables, hotbed stuff and most kinds of fruit, and it is found that the villagers are usually willing to live as well as they can afford, and to pay surprisingly good prices for certain items of produce. It used to be said that a town could support a market gardener for every tutcher's cart. It can at least take care of the produce of a number of farmers' fruit and vegetable gar-dens, managed so as to take full advantage of the situation. Many a farmer who imagines he has no market, could sell within a mile of his farm all he could raise, provided he produced what was wanted most, and at the right time, using a little special effort to get trade well started.

Boston & Maine's Beautiful Old Home Week Folder will be Sent Free to Any

The Old Home Week Movement has taken firm root in New England, and the interest accompanying it, and the efforts put forward call for much praise. Almost every town and city has its Old Home Week committee who are endeavoring to make a grand reunion if possible this year.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has taken active the successful actabilishment of this part in the successful extablishment of this movement, and the Old Home Week Folder, which describes each one of the New Eugland States in a delightful manner, is a very interesting little booklet for the person, who intends coming back Old Home Week. The illustrations are beautiful reproductions or typical New Eng-This book is free and will be sent to any address by the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston.

Agricultural Fairs. STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS. STATE AND GENERAL EX
American Institute, New York
Chicago Live Stock
Colorado, Pueblo
Georgia, Southern Interstate
Idaho Intermountain. Boise
Illinois, Springfield
Indiana, Indianapolis
Iowa, Des Moines
Kansas City Live Stock
Kansas, Hutchinson
Kentucky, Owensboro
Maine, Lewiston
Mass. Horticultural, Boston
Michigan, Pontiac

	th high efficiency and wide range of duty. Cost less for find in steam, nothing for water and require no skilled attendance. I modern equipment. Write for res catalogue.  MAS. J. JACER CO., BOSTON MASS.
Afton, Afton	Visit Our Exhibit at the Fairs; let us show you the simple construction, and, the quality of wire in The FAGE. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
henango, Norwich	FARMERS' WANTS
UOS, CUDS.   Sept. 18-   Delaware Valley, Walton	one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the crder.  WANTED—A live, single American man for farm work. Must be good teamster and a hustler.
rie, Hamburg	WANTED to correspond with a young, active, honest man, for position in creamery. From knowledge to buttermaking would help secure this permanent
ouverneur, Gouverneur Aug. 25- reene, Cairo Aug. 18- emlock Lake, Hemlock Sept. 29-Oct. erkimer, Herkimer Sept. 7- ornelisville, Hornelisville Aug. 24- efferson. Watertown Sept. 11	WANTED—A well recommended girl or middle-aged woman for general housework in a small private family. House has all conveniences. Salary 31s per month. Address BOX 102, East Northfield, Mass.
ewis, Lowville Aug. 25- lonroe, Brockport Sept. 12- lontgomery, Fonda Sept. 14- lorris, Morris Sept. 20-Oct. aples, Naples Sept. 22- Oct. 1-	WANTED—At once, competent, single man on milk route. Permanent position to right man. Must be a good milker. Apply with reference, S. D. NEW- LLL, Bristol, Ct.
lagara, Lockport.       Sept. 13-1         neida, Rome.       Sept. 14-1         neonta, Oneonta.       Sept. 14-1         ntario, Canandaigua.       Sept. 17-1         range, Middletown.       Sept. 18-1         releans, Albion.       Sept. 18-1	y Good milker, single, temperate, references. State wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSON, Lakeville, Mass. WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework. Family 8. \$35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Mon-
wegatchie, Ogdensburg         Sept. 1-1           swego, Fulton         Sept. 18-2           almyra, Paimyra         Sept. 24-2           hcenix, West Phoenix         Sept. 23-2           rattsburg, Prattsville         Sept. 18-1           rattsville         Sept. 28-1	MANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. 220 per month. Also good house girl, \$2 per week. H. W. BARNES, pracut, Mass.
Aug. 22-2  Aug. 22-2	ANTED—Reliable man on large poultry farm. If Must be good teamster. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Hancock, N. H.  WANTED—Boy, la to 17, good milker. State wages.
	WANTED—Young man for general farm work, who is a good milker. C. E. CALDWELL, Beverly, Mass.  GIRL to do housework in family of four. No children or invalids. C. H. HORRS Gorban.
henevus Valley, Schenevus         Aug. 18-28           hoharle, Schoharie         Sept. 1-1           huyler, Watkins         Sept. 8-1           neca, Waterloo         Sept. 22-2           diney, Sidney         Sept. 15-1           lver Lake, Perry         Sept. 29-Oct.	OREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker. Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT PARM, South Framingham, Mass.:
euben, Bath Sept. 29-Oct.  seuben Southern, Troupsburg Sept. 1 ffolk, Riverhead Sept. 13-11 illivan, Monticello Aug. 22-2 oga Northern, Newark Valley Sept. 8-1 oga, Owego Sept. 1	Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.  OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD. Van Wert, O.
Impkins. Ithaca.         Aug. 23-2           ster, Ellenville.         Aug. 25-2           ston, Trumansburg.         Sept. 1-4           rnon, Vernon.         Sept. 22-2           arren, Warrensburg.         Sept. 13-16           sshington, Sandy Hill.         Aug. 23-2	When Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.  OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell
ayne, Lyons       Sept. 23-26         sstchester, White Plains       Sept. 28-Oct.;         yoming, Warsaw       Sept. 14-16         tes, Penn Yan       Sept. 14-16         MAINE       MAINE         droscoggin, Livermore Falls       Aug. 23-27	OR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with extreme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.
Aug. 20-22   Aug. 20-22   Aug. 20-22	W Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm G C. CREIGHTON, Fratts, N. H.  GOR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$500. Dr. M. M. Me-
Maine, Bangor Aug. 25-25 Somerset, Hartland Sept. 17-18 anklin, Farmington Sept. 10-17 anklin North, Phillips Sept. 9-1 nneoek. Ellsworth Sept. 1-1 nnebec, Readfield Sept. 22-24	ARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable have a record of positively successful work, fa, miliar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 100 to 125 cows; product sold at retail: dairy man employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.
iox, Union         Sept. 22-24           acoln, Damariscotta         Sept. 29-Oct. I           idawaska, Madawaska         Oct. I7           ipee Valley, Cornish         Aug. I8-76           ford, Norway         Sept. 16-17           ford, Andover         Sept. 20-Ost. I	WANTED—To hire till Dec. 1 or longer, on dairy farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, able to run mowing machine, etc. Board with the family. J. S. PERRY EST., 186 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.
ford, S. Parls.         Sept. 18-17           ceataquis, Foxcroft.         Rept. 25, 26           apleigh and Acton, Acton.         Oct. 6-8           Kennebec, S. Windsor.         Sept. 8-10           gadahoc, Topsham.         Oct. 13-15           ldo, Belfast.         Sept. 1-3	WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE Andover, Ct.
And Penobscot, Monroe	Deco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State age, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 100, Davisville, R. I.  WANTED—Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work.
os, Lancaster Sept. 1-3 conia Grange, Laconia Sept. 7-10 shua, Nashua Sept. 7-10 k Park, Greenfeld Sept. 15-17 chester, Rochester Sept. 22-25 VERMONT.	WANTED—A first-class cheesemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven, Ct.
dison, Middlebury Sept. 1-4 httleboro, Conn. Valley Sept. 30-Oct. 1 htenkli Valley, Manchester Sept. 7-1 dford, Bradford Aug. 25-27 edonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 18-17	The state of the s
edonia Grange, E. Hardwick Sept. 29 g River Valley, Northfield Sept. 15-17 nnklin, Sheldon Junction Sept. 1-3 notile Valley, Morrisville Sept. 22-24 mphremagog, Newport. Sept. 9-12	PELIABLE, rugged man for general farm work HERBERT DEMING, Cornish Centre, N. H.  4 Poultry Papers, 10 cents, More information than any book. EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.
well, Orwell	Freeport, Me.

Orwell, Orwell
Ryegate and Wells River, So. Ryegate Sept. 9-10
Springfield, Springfield Sept. 15-16
Waits River Valley, East Corinth Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Washington, Washington Sept. 15-17
Western Vermont, Fair Haven Sept. 15-18
Windsor, Woodstock Sept. 22-24
Winooski Valley Waraham Wincoski Valley, Waterbury ..... MASSACHUSETTS. Amesbury, Amesbury

Barnstable, Barnstable

Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge arastable, Barastable, Barasta RHODE ISLAND.

Sept. 44-19
Sept. 21-36
Sept. 21-36
Sept. 10-13
Sept. 7-11
Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Sept. 8-10
Sept. 7-12
Oct. 19-24
Sept. 7-12
Oct. 19-24
Sept. 8-14
Sept. 8-19
Sept. 8-11
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Sept. 8 CONNECTICUT.

ds, 3 to 5 wing ma-No to-oy. State art with. Must work. rmanent ELL, 137 . Write k. Temm work rmation RYMAN, DEGISTERED Chester White Pigs, 6 weeks old.
None better. Price 25 to \$10 each. Sire and dam score 25 points. D. A. HOW\*, Worcester, Mass. LERDSMAN wanted for an agricultural college.

Must have had experience with fitting show herds. Please state experience in handling stock, by whom employed, age, nationality, etc. Desirable opening. Address C. S. PLUMB Onto State University, Columbus, O. Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Sept. 12-25
Sept. 17-15
Oct. 3-10
Sept. 22-24
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

Sept. 18-17
Sept. 19-18
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with it.

### Our Domes.

The Workbox

BABY'S KRITTED JACKET. Materials-Two and one-half skeins of three-thread white Saxony, 1 pair of bone needles No. 1, one fine bone crochet hook. For border use 1 skein of pink or blue hree-thread Saxony.

This jacket is knitted in one piece, sewed

up under the arms and along sleeves, and is finished with a crocheted border in the crazy With white cast on 102 stitches for lower

1st row-One plain, (\*) make three stitches out of the next stitch by seaming I, knitting I and seaming I, all in the same stitch (this forms a little knob). Then knit 3 stitches together, and repeat from (\*), knitting the last stitch on the needle. Turn.

2d row—Plain knitting.
3d row—One plain, (\*) knit 3 together,
make 3 out of next stitch as before, and repeat from (\*) across the row, knitting the last stitch on needle.

4th row-Plain knitting. These four rows form the pattern. The entire jacket, with the exception of the border, is knit in this pattern, which must be understood without further reference. Knit to a depth of 41 inches. Then cast 51 stitches on each end for sleeve; having 204 stitches on the needle. Knit 41 inches more. Leave 80 stitches each end of sleeves and bind off the intervening stitches for the neck. Make one front after the following directions and then make the other to corre-

Front-Knit 4 rows, which is 2 rows of

Increase 1 stitch every other row at the neck until there are 92 stitches on the

Knit 3 inches. For the sleeve bind off 51 stitches, and with the remaining 41 stitche knit the front for 41 inches more, and bind

With crochet hook and colored Saxony make a row of 36 single crochet acros sleeve for cuff. Make 9 rows of crazy stitch. Sew up sleeve and under-arm seam and turn cuff back half-way."

Border around jacket—Make 4 rows of crazy stitch, widening at corners in front by making an extra group of crazy stitch. Around neck of jacket with color make 2

rows of single crochet. 3d row-Make a row of double crochet in every other single crochet with a chain between each. Finish with a row of crazy Draw a ribbon through holes at neck

To Work Crazy Stitch-Make chain length required (this is just crazy stitch; of course it is told above how you will start it for the jacket.) Now 3 double in the third titch from the hook and 1 single in the sixth stitch from the hook. This is done to fasten the shell. Chain 3, make 3 double in same stitch with the single crochet; fasten shell as before with 1 single in the third from the shell; continue in this way to end of

2d row-Chain 3, make 3 double in last single made in first row, fasten this shell by 1 single in the point of the next shell. Chain 3, make 3 double in the next space formed by a chain of 3 stitches; fasten with 1 single in the next point: repeat to end of row. Repeat second row until work is EVA M. NILES.

### Praise Your Wife.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake, praise your wife when she deserves it! It won't injure her any, though it may frighten her some from its strangeness. If you wish to make and keep her happy, give her a loving word occasionally. If she takes pains to make you something pretty, don't take it with only:

It will take you only a moment's time to kiss her and tell her she is the best wife in a preliminary attack comes on, the mascu town. You will find it to be a paying in- line patient should at once try the effect of vestment-one which will yield you a large return in increased care and willing labor for your comfort. Loving praise will threatened paroxysm from men who are lighten labor wonderfully, and should be freely bestowed. I called on a friend one day and found her

up to her eyes in work. "Oh dear," she said, "this is one of my bad days; everything goes wrong, and I haven't got a thing done

"Let me help you," I said.

"No, no," she replied, gently pushing me into the sitting-room. "I'm going to leave everything and rest a while; but I must just wipe up this slop first." pointing to an ugly spot which disfigured the pretty oilcloth. Just as she stooped to do it, her husband came in; he didn't see me, but went straight to his wife. One onick lift, and he placed her on her feet, and, taking the cloth

from her hand, wiped up the spot himself. "There, busy-bee," he said, "you have done enough today. You tired yourself all out getting my favorite dinner. Now, think I'd leave the rest till tomorrow."

I spoke to him then, and he sat with me s few moments before going down town. Shortly after my friend came in, looking very much amused.

I guess I was in the dumps," she said "for I've finished; and everything has gone swimmingly since Ecame in."-Anna Edwards, in United Presbyterian.

### The Treatment of Hay Fever.

The usual exodus to the Adirondacks and other hay feverless regions has begun. The victim of this maddening malady thinks only of flight-the best of all remedies for one of the most distressing complaints in the calendar of warm-weather woes. The worst feature, perhaps, consists in the

fact that there appears to be no permanent cure for the unfortunate beings who are regularly subject to it as each summer comes round. Once it has begun to make its unwelcome appearance, the symptoms not only develop in the same environment with unfailing punctuality, but they frequently increase in severity year by year. Although fortunately, the season for fever—or hay asthma, as some people aptly call it-is limited to having time, yet it makes it peculiarly trying that the "cream' summer should be spoiled by this dis-figuring complaint. It is well known that the catarrh, or violent paroxysms of sneez ing, that are the distinctive feature of an attack, is brought on by the odor of certain kinds of grasses. The influence of the pollen seizes those once liable to hay fever in such an acute way that it is almost impossible to procure immunity from an attack during the grass-growing season. The mere direc-tion of the wind, blowing the germs from a distant field, is sufficient to prove the exciting cause. There are cases on record where contact with some person who has directly come from a hayfield has proved quite

enough to bring on an immediate attack. The symptoms of the complaint are so plainly marked that they are quite unmis-

takable. The victim is suddenly select with violent attacks of sneeding, with perpetual running from the nose and eyes. This will be accompanied by dull, sching pains in the head, a hacking, teasing cough, and violent irritation of the nasal and throat passages. Nor is this all. The general malaise is crowned by intermittent attacks of asthma, which sometimes last several hours and make the unhappy sufferer feel as if he were dying of suffocation. The length of an attack of hay fever may be as if he were dying of suffocation. The length of an attack of hay fever may be from three to five weeks. Under the most careful medical treatment it is often impossible to shorten its duration. And it not unnaturally further depresses the unlucky sufferer to realize by experience that each

the slightest infection. It is curious that a storm of dust will those who suffer from hay fever. It irritates the mucous membrane and at once invictims of hay fever are more common among men than among women. Many medical men believe that the malady is in-

herited, and that it is, consequently, found in several members of the same family. It is distinctly a disease of youth, generally neing in early years and disappearing as old age comes on. It may not be generally known that hay fever is essentially a malady of the upper

strata of society. Its victims are not only mainly recruited from people of refined and cultured surroundings, but usually include nany noted for their intellectual achievements. The history of the complaint seems to prove that the more highly the nerves are cultivated by mental pressure, the more susceptible is the system to attacks of this catarrh. Henry Ward Beecher and Daniel Webster were victims of the painful malady. It is fortunate, however, that the caprices of fate for once are kind enough to spare the majority of those who are most exposed to the infection of the grass seed. A case among farmers or laborers is very seldom heard of.

The best method of cutting short an attack is to play the coward and simply run away from our surroundings. Unfortunately, this drastic treatment is not possible for all of us. But whenever it can be managed by hook or by crook, a week's change of air at the seaside or in the mountains will often cut short an attack. As the great object in change of air is to remove the cause of irritation, it is hardly necessary to say that the utmost care must be taken to ch a place with the proper climatic conditions.
A resort should be selected where the patient is removed as much as possible from the source of infection, namely, fields. Cliffs or high rocks will help to keep away the wind which may blow from the land laden

with pollen. The seaside is a cure for many cases hay fever. Preference should be given to places where the wind blows chiefly off the sea, bringing the pure ozone breezes unladen with any source of irritation. As a matter of fact, the further a patient can get away from land itself the greater is his chance of escaping. If he is fortunate enough to be able to take refuge in a yacht or sailing ship during the critical period, or even to get well out to sea for a few days, he will gain immediate relief from discomfort.

But what about the less fortunate majority, who cannot run away at a moment's notice from the all-absorbing task of earning their bread and butter? However severely he may suffer, the town-bound slave must stick at his post till he drops, nnless he wishes to be hustled aside in the battle of life. The only advice to these luckless beings is to "lie low" for a time. Make up your minds to avoid all country expeditions, and confine yourselves as much "Yes, it is very pretty. Won't you hand as possible to the centre of towns. If pracdoors in the hotter parts of the day. When smoking tobacco. The smoking of a cigar the last thing at night has staved off many a subject to the malady. Fortunately, perhaps, for many victims of our sex, there are other remedies which are well known to give relief. Some doctors now believe in the virtue of inhalations of steam. To each pint of boiling water should be added twelve drops of creosote, or if preferred, the same quantity of camphor, and eighteen drops of pure alcohol. Others have gained great relief by taking homeopathic doses of tincture of nux vomica three times a day. There are various other alleviations to be tried during the asthmatic attacks, such as inhaling chloroform or taking small doses of sal volatile; but it is wiser not to attempt these remedies except under the advice of medical man.-Commercial Advertiser.

### The Science of Boiling.

One hundred years ago Count Rumford pointed out that in Munich, where his experiments in cookery were made, water boiled at 209½°, on account of its elevation, while in London it boiled at 212°. This neans, according to Bridget, that boiling water is hotter in London when it boils She thinks that to boil a thing the only way is to boil it hard; the more the water spouts from her double boiler or splashes in her kettle, the more the food is being ked. To make the water bubble me fire is needed-more fuel is consumed. If you can in any way succeed in the assimilation by Bridget of some co ense in cookery your coal or gas bills will be smaller. Perhaps you might prove to her by an experiment. Place a piece of meat in each of two boilers-equal quantity of water and same weight of meat. After the water in each has become boiling hot, place one boiler over a small ne, and the other over a red-hot cover. The latter will, of course, boil vehemently enough to please Bridget, and the other will keep at a condition where the surface is only spasmodically rippled. She will be surprised that both meats will be thoroughly pooked at the same time, while the latter will be much better cooked. Let it be renembered that violently boiling water is no better than water boiling hot.—Deshler

### Welch, in Good Housekeeping. The Woman Who Swims.

Swimming will do more to develop perfe health in women than any other form of exercise. It develops the whole body symmetrically, loosens the joints, gives free action to the limbs. It increases the lung capacity, inducing deep breathing; straight ens the frame, throwing the chest forward and the shoulders back. The woman who swims gains all this, and in the gaining has

In the water she is suspended, withou the least hindrance to the motion of he body, she can move her arms or legs in any direction and bend the trunk freely. The direction and bend the trunk freely different methods of swimming, all of she will learn in time, bring into use all the muscles of the legs and arms.

A swimmer soon learns deep breathing, as a deep breath will keep the body at the surface of the water without the axtra effort required by the use of the legs and arms.

The positions of the swimmer at first seem strange to a woman: the disuse of certain muscles has degenerated them, and when she enters the water to swim she feels no inclination to use muscles which feels no inclination to use muscles which she has not used since early childhood the muscles of her waist and abdor What she does try to do is to make the same restricted motions that she is forced to make ordinarily, the knees together and the little jerky strokes of the arms and legs. She soon sees the folly of this, however, and in time acquires the long, swee graceful stroke of legs and arms which comes to the proficient swimmer by practice.

Who has ever watched the actions of often serve to bring on a similar catarrh to those who suffer from hay fever. It irritates the mucous membrane and at once induces violent sneezing in much the same way as does the pollen from hay and grass. It is of doubtful comfort to know that the like grace of motion.—Macfadden's Magaritative of heavy forces are more common.

### Why One Foot is Larger than the Other.

"The question of which foot to fit first is an important one to us," said the shoe salesman, as he tugged to get a small pair of Oxfords on a large foot. "It may seem strange to you, but it is rarely that we do not experience some trouble in fitting one foot while the other is easily covered. A popular belief obtains that the left foot of every person is the hardest to fit, and consequently, many shoe clerks always try a shoe on that foot first. It is not true, however, according to my observation, that there is any inflexible rule as to which foot to try first. It is true, nevertheless, that in a majority of cases if you succeed in fitting the left foot you will have no trouble with the right. My practice is to try both feet before I pronounce a pair of shoes a perfect fit. Then I am sure of avoiding any mistake growing out of peculiarities of foot formation. No two persons have feet formed exactly alike, and the shoe salesman who thinks so and is governed accordingly will meet with many complaints.
"For some time I pondered over the prob-

lem of fitting shoes to feet, and especially as to why the left foot should be considered the standard by which to be governed. The only rational theory I have ever been able to evolve is a very simple one when you me to consider it. Nine out of ten per sons you meet are right-handed, as we say. About one person in ten, or perhaps the per ent. is even less than that, uses his left hand. If you will observe persons who use the right hand when they are standing and talking, they invariably rest their weight on the left foot. And vice versa, a left-handed person will rest his or her weight on the right foot. The result is that with rightfraction larger than the right foot, and the shoe clerk must inevitably find this to be a cut into square pieces. Put the pieces into boiling water and cook for twenty or thirty minutes.

Pull the Lower Jaw for Whooping Cough. Jacob Sobel gives the results of his own experience with the paroxysms of whooping cough treated by pulling the lower jaw downward and forward. Pulling the lower jaw downward and forward controls the paroxysms of whooping cough in most in-stances and most of the time. The method is more successful in older children than in younger ones and infants. In cases without a whoop the expiratory spasm with its asphyxia is overcome, and in those with a whoop the latter is prevented. It is as suc cessful as any single drug, or even more so. Mothers should be instructed in its so that attacks, especially at night, might be arrested. The manipulation is harmless and painless. Its only contrai the presence of food in the mouth or cesoph agus. Patients thus treated are less likely to suffer from complications and sequel than those treated only medicinally. It is advisable to try this method in other spas-

### York Medical Record. Domestic Hints.

modic coughs and laryngeal spasms.-New

CUCUMBERS, A LA POULETTE. Cut eucumbers into scollops about an inch is liameter, put them into a basin with a tablespoon ful of salt, and twice . hat iproportion of vinegar and allow them to steep in this for several hours. Then pour off all the moisture from the cucum-bers, and put them into a stewpan with two ounces of fresh butter, a little grated nutmeg and a dessertspoonful of pounded sugan, and set them to simmer very quietly of fresh butter, a little over a slow fire until they become quite tender; this will require about half an hour. The butter must then be poured off, and a bers over the fire for a few min finish by incorporating with them a leason of four yolks of eggs, mixed with half a gill of cream, poonful of chopped and parboiled parsley and lice of half a lemon; dish them up with fleurons and serve.

COQUILLES OF SWEETBERADS, A LA DREUX Cut four blanched sweetbreads into small slices, and stew them in a saucepan with half an ounce of good butter, half a glassful of white wine, and three tablespoonfuls of mushroom liquor. Reduce them for ten minutes, then add a gill of veloute sauce, six minced mush rooms, and two truffles cut the same , and two truffles cut the same, a with haif a tablespoonful of salt, nt teaspoonful of pepper and haif a onful of nutmeg, and finish by adding two sounfuls of good areas. despoonfuls of good cream or half an ounce good butter. Fill six table-shells with this; inkle them with fresh breadcrumbs; pour a few drops of clarified butter over them, and put them in the baking oven. Brown slightly for six minutes longer and serve on a hot dish with a

A very rich fruit dessert is figs a la creme Steam large figs for fitteen minutes, cut open a the widest end, and fill with a mixture of apricot jam and chopped English walnuts. Close the figs, roll in powdered sugar, and serve with whipped gream

BLACKBERRY BRANDY. Blackberry brandy is a good thing to keep in the house, and is quite easily made. Stew the berries until they are soft, then strain through a nel bag. To each quart of juice all

pound of sugar. Boil for a few minutes and skin carefully. When cold mix with brandy in the proportion of one quart to four of juice. Spices may be added if liked. When the blackberry brandy is used a little more clear brandy may be BASPBERRY ROYAL

# Three quarts of ripe, red raspberries and one quart of good cider vinegar. Let them stand together twenty-four hours, then squeeze, strain and measure. To each pint of the liquid allow one psund of white sugar. Put all together in a preserving kettle and boil half an hour, skimming constantly until clear. When cool, add to each quart of the shrub a full gill of French brandy, bottle and seal.

IBLACKBERRY SHORTCARE

Cut this through the flour with a large knife and mix with half a pint of boiled milk. Work all together lightly until well blended, then turn out on the moulding board and toes until well floured. Roll out to the thickness of half an inch, then out into two rounds of equal size. Grease a baking pan and put the rounds of paste upon it, one on top of the other, spreading the under layer lightly with butter. Bake in a moderate over. Then tear the mounds apart, divide the fruit into two portions, mash one lightly and sugar well, place over the lower one lightly and sugar well, place over the lower round of crust, cover with the upper round, and on top of this arrange the untouched quantity of berries. Serve warm with powdered sugar and

### Hints to Housekeepers. Shredded lettuce with balls of cream cheese is a delicious salad. French dressing is served

To make a delectable dessert for six per To make a delectable dessert for six people use one pint of berries, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, half a cupful of milk, 1½ cupfuls of flour and one large teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the butter to a cream and the eggs until light. Then mix the two together with the milk and stir in the flour. Grease or butter a deep pudding dish, put the fruit in the bottom, oover with the batter and bake until the batter. Is well cooked. This will take from a half to three-quarters of an hour. Serve with the above described sauce.

An old camper gives this recipe for a fly and mosquito-banishing ointment: One part penny-royal, two parts easter oil and three parts fine tar. Rub the mixture on exposed parts of the

An old frame may be made to look much like the original gold by using one of the cheap gilts and following it with a cost of transparent var-

Some people actually attract illness to them-selves by constantly thinking about it. They feel sure that if they should happen to get their feet wet they would soon be sick with pneumonza. If they happen to be in a draught for a few minutes, they are confident dire results will follow. They will have chills or sore throat. If they cough a little they have dreadful visions of consumption. Is it not in the family? They thus fix images of sickness in the mind, and so lessen its power of resistance to disease and make the body more susceptible the very things they fear.

The ice-cream sand wiches sold from push-carts furnish a hit for the family table. Why not sponge cake cut into squares with all the crust cut off and squares of ice-cream between? Whipped cream would be an addition. Green bananas are easily procurable, and if cooked as in Cuban kitchens, they can scarcely be distinguished from Saratoga chips. The fruit

s sliced thin and fried in smoking-hot olive oil or the usual hot lard. In choosing a wall paper for a small room th effect of space can be secured if a pattern with a perspective is selected. Any design in which a

part of the pattern seems to stand out will give this effect, though care must be had not to have oo bold or too large a figure. Summer squash is a delicate vegetable, and one not served often enough on the average table. It contains little real nutriment, but is one of those vegetables whose mission it is to assist digestion of other food, and to afford that variety which helps the appetite. Here is one anded persons the left foot is probably a way of cooking it. Two squashes will suffice for action larger than the right foot, and the an ordinary family. Wash and pare them and Drain off every drop of water and beat with a potato masher until quite smooth. Stir into the quash a small cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter, two beaten eggs, pepper and salt. Better still, stir all these together, and add to the squash after mixing. Turn into a buttered dish,

and bake. All sorts of stings-whether from wasps, bees hornets or bumblebees—should be sucked, to remove as much poison as possible; then have a slice of acid fruit, apple, tomato or peach, or a crushed berry, or grape, either ripe or green, bound lightly to the wound. If the pain is very severe after a minute take off the fruit, wash th Then wet a folded linen rag in either alcohol or vinegar, and bind on the sting. If neither alco-hol, vinegar nor fruit of any sort is at hand, try a bruised plantain leaf. Change the application, whatever it is, every ten minutes until the paisubsides.—Good Housekeeping.

### Fashion Motes.

. The number of brown hats among the latest the vogue that color is destined to become when the next fashions are shown. A charming hat of deep tan-colored straw is bent into a three nered shape almost like a Continental army hat leau of brown ribbon lifts it from the and a dashing cockade of brown ostrich tips and an algrette trims the hat on the left side.

•• A white parasol is the prettiest of adju-

o a summer gown, but as a sunshade it is a listingt failure, and the woman who buys one for practical purposes as well as for adornment makes a mistake. She is sure to be the warme ooking one of a group, as the glare of the s hrough a white parasol is greatly intensifi The same is true of pale blue and pink parasols The greens are better, the dark sha coolest of all. Black chiffon parasols are also ool, and are light to hold—an additional re

... A pretty suit of white holland or dress line as a box-plaited skirt and waist, the latter hav ing all the plaits stitched flat. It blouses a little all around. The belt, collar, cuffs and sleeve caps of this gown are piped with rather brigh-blue, and are trimmed with small silver buttons Under the flat stole collar falls a tie with long ends of blue linen ornamented with large, gra uated disks of white, hand-sewn.

. A perfectly-made lace waist is as much of parment of the same description is dowdy and distressing. An interlining of two or more thick nesses of chiffon is almost a necessity. A costly example of a well-concelved white lace waist is of a lace resembling point de Venise and has a sort of a spider web pattern. It is interlined with chiffon, and is quite bare of ornam seams, including those that join the sleeves to the body, are put together with fine nainsook seaming. A line of the seaming also joins the soft stock collar.

ee A gorgeous boa is in a flat stole shape and is very long. It is made of fine black ostrich feathers, with white marabout, almost as airy as swansdown for a lining. The ends of the boa are long fringes of the black and white feathers. •• Another feather boa keeps the popular round shape. It is made of illac ostrich feathers,

shades from the palest to very deep tone and the face. With this regal boa goes a ha of lilac straw, in a Gainsborough shape. It is loaded with purple lilacs, and has a scarf of lilac ribbon extending to the turned-up back of the hat, where it is tied in a large bow.

•°• Shaded feathers of light tints were shown in profusion. Palest sky-blue, tipped with white lilac shaded into pink, cream into golden yellow

. Birds and wings are not popular this sum ere Birds and wings are not popular this sum mer in Paris. Nevertheless, they are prophecied for this country this fall. The Millinery Trad-Review describes a number of bird-trimmed hate a striking example being a flat hat of white straw, bordered somewhat deeply with velve embossed in an Egyptian pattern, and curiously variegated in color. A lace scarf, arranged in big flat bow, almost covers the rest of the pla eau, and on this bow is placed a pale-pink ibis, its wings extended on each side of its flattened

. A brilliant plaid slik for waists has a black

"°o A brilliant plaid silk for waists has a black warp, and the cerise and gray which are woven into it are so cleverly shaded as to give the illusion of a great many colors. The pattern is arranged in large squares.
"°o A finger purse, which is a work of art, is made of brown, undressed leather. The back of it is ornamented with an elephant's head in dark silver, with carnellan eyes. The head is carved in high relief, and the workmanship is exquisite. In the same shop is a purse and long chain of Black berry shortcake is a little-known but delicious and tasteful dish. For the crust, sift half
a pound of flour with a quarter of a teaspoonful
of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Have ready a
quarter of a pound of butter which has been
quarter of a pound of butter which has been
washed and placed on the loc until very cold. and by no means perfect, except in color, and with small balls of the metal. The purse is square in shape, and is hung with the stones like fringes. It is an opulent little affair, and would be a lovely touch for a black or violet gown.

all that is selfish and false is east out. Now, however exalted a definition of the present daily life this may seem to be, it is in no sense an impossible one. The more be a lovely touch for a black or violet gown.

•°-. The summer wardrohe is hardly complete
without one or two white linen or mohair skirts.

These have almost entirely superseded the once
popular pique skirt, which was always rather
clumsy. All varieties of models are seen,
from the plain strapped skirt to wear with shirt
waists, to the elaborately embroidered and open
stitched to serve for dress occasions with fancy
linearie waists.

stitched to serve for dress occasions with fancy lingerie waists.

•\*a. Girdles of flowered silks in light colors and gay designs are late importations. They have buckles back and front, many of them of sliver richly enameled and jewel set. In shape they are long and narrow. On each side of the girdle is a slight clase or slide, and these and both buckles are joined by slender sliver chains, under which the silk of the girdle shows.

•\*a. Knitted sweaters and jerseys look very warm these days, but doubtless they are good things to take to the mountains. A pretty gray one is made after a Norfolk jacket design, the strape being simulated in the pattern except at the waist, where there are real straps to hold the knitted belt.

so. Very pretty are many of the light wool shawls to be worn on summer evenings out of doors. Some of these shawls are lacey in texture, and have silk and chenille fringes.

••• Velvet collars on linen walking dresses

seem strangely out of place, but they are seen. A mauve linen gown has a velvet shawl collar of

A mauve linen gown has a velvet shawl collar of a like color, but a white linen long-coated suit has a collar of black velvet, and this anpears on dresses of white wool and veiling.

•\*•For driving are sold mitts of white washable kid, ventilated by small holes in the paim and back, and finished at the wrist and fingers by a pinked edge.

•\*•A waist of oyster white antique lace is ingeniously mounted on a slight foundation of geniously mounted on a slight foundation of liberty silk. The silk is a mere corselet about

gives the lace a certain solidity which enhances its beauty.

• • A new development is the trimming of linencolored gowns, such as pongee, tussore and crash, with a double piping, one of a bright color and the other of black. A gown of coarse ecru tolle has the skirt made with double box plaits, each outlined with a narrow piping of black and bright green taffeta. This ends in a scroll work of lace braid where the plaits end, just above the knees. A rosette of black and green is in the centre of each lace scroll. The sleeveless bolero is plisse, and ends above the waist to show a black waistband fastened with green enameled buttons. There is a triple cape

covered with lace and embroidery. Under this is a green cravat with long ends. The blouse and sleeves are of ecru lace.

• White muslin trimmed with narrow black Valenciennes lace in innumerable frillings and ruchings is a magpie mixture which is very strik-

green enameled buttons. There is a triple cape collar, each with a piping of black and green, and

ing and becoming to fair women. . Black and white lace is being used together rather extensively. A utility waist of black India silk has a deep yoke of diamond-shaped medal-lions of black and white Valenciennes. They are ernately, white lace alone, however, being used in the collar.

.\*. A pretty model for a blue linen gown has a skirt side-plaited in small, shallow plaits forming the paneled front gore. The plaits are graduated as to length, being longest on the sides. Above the hem is a three-inch band of coarse white linen drawn work. The ame drawn work outlines the yoke, which is sharply pointed back and front and over the inder the arms at the waist line and meet the yoke directly in the middle of the blouse. Under the yoke the waist is plaited to match the skirt. The sleeves are similarly treated.

. A new glove which is said to be growing in opularity has a loose wrist and no buttons. differs from the old-time Biarritz by its short

wrist only. \*\*s-Pointed berthas, sometimes called hand-kerchief berthas, are favorite decorations for girls' summer gowns. They are prettiest when left with the square corners drooping over the shoulders and the points falling front and back. There is no end to the decorations by which these erthas are varied. One of the newest ways of rimming them is to have a double row of hem stitching, drawn work or fagoting above the nar

... Lace capes and pelerines continue to be very much in fashion, in spite of their costliness. | rather than open his windows into the party with the gown | air. "All the conditions of life are raised with which they are to be worn, and in that case a deep cuff of the same lace is generally included in the set. The plainest gown is made elaborate by a pelerine and cuffs of handsome lace.

. An example is a simple gown of blue and • An example is a simple gown or blue and white shepherd's plaid silk, made with a seven-gored skirt, the hem showing three narrow tucss. Bands of wide Irish lace about twelve inches long trim the skirt near the bottom of the front and side gores. They are sewed on vertically and side gores. They are sewed on vertically and are edged with black velvet bands. The lace pelerine has short ends falling a little below the waist line, and the full sleeves of the gown are

ese Foulard and wash-silk four-in-hand ties are ol and summery to wear with turn-down line oflars A pearl scarf-pin is properly worn in the tie just below the knot.

. Scarfs and white cashmere bound with white satin ribbon are pretty for plazza wraps. They are three yards long. The width of cashmere admits of two of these in a three-yard piece, and they are easily made at home.—N. Y.

### The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"Let us note distinctly the significance of this glorious advent. Jesus, the Christ, this one per-fect character, has come into the world and lived in it; filling all the moulds of action, all the terme of duty, and love, with His own divine man works and charities. All the conditions of our life are raised thus by the meaning He has shown to be in them and the grace He has put upon them. The world itself is charged and is no more the same that it was: it has never been the same since Jesus left it. The air is charged wit heavenly odors, and a kind of celestial cor sciousness, a sense of other worlds, is wafted on us in its breath. Let society roll backward let infidelity deny, and, what is worse, let spur elety dishonor the truth; still, there is thing here that was not, and a somethi mortality in it. Still our confidence re that has im mains unshaken,—that Christ and His all-quiel ening life are in the world, as fixed ele and will be to the end of time: for Christianity i not so much the advent of a better doctrine as of a perfect character, and how can a perfect char cter, once entered into life and history, b separated or finally expelled? It were easier untwist all the beams of light in the sky, separated ing and expunging one of the colors, than to ge the character of Jesus, which is the real gospel The one great need of the world today

the one great need of each individual, is the ore actual realization of the personality of Jesus. The perspective of nineteen hundred years only brings more vividly before the mind, more closely to the spiritual apprehen sion, the personal holiness of Jesus, en forcing the truth that shall redeem hu ity,-the practical possibility of the increasing achievement of this personal holiness for every man and woman. "Because I live ye shall live also," He said. But what is it to live? Certainly, something far above and beyond mere existence. Life, in its true sense, is to know God. This is the life eternal. No one can "know God" save in just the degree to which he lives God's life-the divine life, and in the degree to which he is living the divine life does he live the life eternal. The life eternal may be lived today as well as after death, in some vague eternity. The life eternal is simply the life of spiritual qualities. It is the life in which truth, honor, integrity, sacrifice, patience and love abound, and in which

Now, nowever examed a definition of the present daily life this may seem to be, it is in no sense an impossible one. The more exalted is one's standard for the perpetual quality of his life, the more stimulating it is.
The exalted ideal inspires; the low standard depresses. An invincible energy sweeps instantly through the atmosphere to sustain him who allies himself with his noblest ideals. A force that disintegrates and bailes sweeps down upon him who abandons his nobler ideals, and substitutes for them the mere selfish, the common-place, or the base.
The "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve" is no merely abstract phrase or trick of rhetoric. Every hour is an hour of destiny. Every hour is an hour of cho Legions of angels are in the unseen world surrounding humanity. Not one thought, one aspiration, one prayer, is unheard and unnoted. No conditions or circumstances are sordid or material unless the whom they invest make them so by sordid and material thought; by turning away from that life of the spirit whose very reality is made and is tested by these circumstances. "All the conditions of life are raised," says Dr. Bushnell, in the extract quoted above, "by the meaning He has shown to be in them, and the grace He has put upon them." Might not one, with profit, dwell for a mo-

ment upon this statement? There is a current sweeping through latter-day life and reflecting itself largely in neous literature, to the effect that what the writers are pleased to call "success in life" is achieved by self-reliance; that a nan must believe in himself, and the final triumph is illustrated as that of the man who begins as an errand boy at two dollars a week and ends as a multi-millionaire. Between these two points in space the arc of success is subtended, according to this order of literature, and the word is. -make a million,-or a hundred millions of dollars, honestly if you can, dishonestly if you must, but, at all events, the point is to "get there." Now there is both a most de-moralizing fallacy and a strong and valuable truth mixed up in these exhortations. "Trust thyself," said Emerson; "every heart vibrates to that iron string."

" I thank whatever gods there be For my unconquerable soul,' sings William Earnest Henley, and he closes

### with the ringing lines :-"I am the Captain of my fate, I am the master of my soul."

And Emerson and Henley are right-so far as they go. And the man who has been industrious and economical and has accumulated a fortune has, at all times, some elements that are right, and rigid economy is far better than selfish indulgence. But whether a rigid economy is always a virtue -depends. "There is that scattereth, yet increaseth." Whether it is nobler to increase one's bank account at the expense of all the personal expansion of life, through study, social life, travel,-all that makes up a choice and fine culture, and at the expense of depriving one's self of the untold luxury of rendering personal service to others, as needs come in view,is certainly an open question, and one in which there is a good deal to say for other uses of money than that of establishing an impressive bank account; but leaving this aspect of the problem, one returns to that phase of it represented by self-reliance. It is a great hindrance to the infinite development of man to conceive of courage and self-reliance as capacities or powers of his own rather than as fed from the divine energy. A stream might as well cut itself off from its source and from its tributaries, and expect to flow on, in undiminished current to the sea, as for man to regard courage and force of will as generated in himself. Thus he dwarfs and hinders all his spiritual powers that are formed to lay hold upon God. Thus he stifles himself, rather than open his windows into the pure by the meaning Jesus has shown to be in

Certainly, it was not for nothing that Christ came into the conditions of the human life. His experience on earth comprehended every privation, every limitation, known to the physical world. Not only these, -but He experienced every phase of sorrow, of trial, of mental pain, of spiritual anguish. He was misunderstood, He was misrepresented, He was assailed and crucified. He understood the needs of the body as well as of the spirit. He had no contempt nor condemnation for comfort, prosperity, or wealth, in and of themselves. He simply regarded them as means to an end, and if nobly used to noble ends, life was the better for whatever phases and factors of power it possessed. But He taught the truth that here we have no continuing city; that this temporary sojourn on earth is designed as a period in which to develop qualities rather than to heap up accumulations. "What shall it profit a man." He well said, "if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

So here was a man, living the earthly and physical life; comprehending all the earthly and physical problems involved in relation with the physical world: not ignoring or denying them like a mere fanatic, but estimating them in the true scale of values,here was a man who by his experience and example, proved that personal holiness (f life is not incompatible with personal attention to every detail of human affairs. Jesus order to live the life of the spirit. He practically taught that the very supreme tes of the life of the spirit is to live it in the heart of human activities. It is in the resistless tide of daily affairs,-in the office of the lawyer, the journalist, the physician, the architect; in the studio of the artist, in the counting-room, the bank, the sales room and the market-place, that the life of person holiness is possible, and it is possible t man because Jesus, taking upon Himself the human life, so lived it in these very circumstances and under these conditions Christ and His all-quickening life remain in the world. They did not leave it will His physical death. They remain as the incorruptible, the glorious, the priceless ossession of every man and woman today To this divine example of a perfect character revealed in the guise of th each individual in the world today can turn, as the most practical ideal by which to shape his own life and to ultimately realize the divine command. "Be perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." transcendent ideal were not a possibility for the soul, surely God would not have given it as an idle command; but man, as a spirit ual being, is designed to live the spiritual life, and this life is that of perpetual spiritual progress and ideal achievement.

The Brunswick, Boston.

-Germany has on an average of 806 orehard trees to the square mile

....The old hermit, Palladius, having five hundred scholars, used never to dismiss them without this admonition, "My friends, be cheerful forget not, I beseech you, to be cheerful."—H. Scougal.

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alse is cast out. definition of the y seem to be, it is one. The more for the perpetual stimulating it is. the low standard energy sweeps insphere to sustain with his noblest grates and baffles ho abandons his tes for them the lace, or the base. y whom ye will stract phrase or our is an hour of hour of choice. he unseen world ot one thought, one unheard and uncircumstances are he whom they inrdid and material from that life of ty is made and is ances. "All the aised," says Dr.

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ladius, having five hun-to dismiss them with-ty friends, be cheerful: u, to be cheerful."—H.

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poetry. Miscellaneous. THE THUNDERSTORM. The influence of Josephine Carr.

The young husband looked down at his pretty
wife. He had enjoyed a good dinner and was in
a reasonably contented mood. At least he
should have been. Beady and slow comes down the rain, And tramples onward o'er the plain; And clashing, flashing down, the drops Come clattering o'er the dark treetops; With slanting tread, full, swift and broad, "Come, come, my dear," he said in a brusque way that was quite foreign to him, "you know I don't believe in it. I don't object to your amusing yourself in your own way—and this is only a fad, but you can't expect me to join you in chasing after a set of long-haired cranks whose antica—" Ride battering down upon the road, The dust flies out like steam. The storm now harsh and harsher grows, The rain now fast and faster flows, The hosts of darkness lowering close, Now the swift lightnings gleam. A hush fails o'er the earth again, "Why, Fred, how can you! Do you call Jose-"Oh, Josephine—well, she's your friend and of burse a very advanced young woman. But, solly, I sometimes doubt the advantage of her

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through a Chautauqua course, and groveled in mental science, out I draw the line at this thing. It is hypnotism, pure and simple, whatever they call it, and that's a dangerous thing to dabble in, though I doubt if any of you will learn anything

nore harmful than the singing of polysyllables

as she pinned on her pretty hat before the mirror. She did so want Fred to sympathize with her.

"It is just because you are so material," she petulantly exclaimed. "If you would only put your mind into an attitude of receptivity. That's

door bell. Miss Carr has come for you. I'll sit up and hear about it when you return."

while a children which are styled her radio, but this latest search for wisdom in the realms of the occult was not to his liking. Dolly should have better sense than to run after a freak professor and his silly followers, with their jargon about mysteries and manifestations and soul har-

monies. Of course it was all the fault of that Josephine Carr, a girl with more zeal than brains,

and with a good deal too much time hang-ing heavily on her hands, a girl who sought to keep up with every newim that came along and lived in an intellectual whiripool. He wished she wouldn't try to drag his Dolly

in with her. He must provide more amuse ment for his pretty wife—go out with her more

was to circumvent Josephine—to undermine her hold on his wife's affections. Not a simple

Well, dear, it was Josephine Carr. Fine girl,

Of course I did. We had quite a little chat.

Walked two blocks together. Graceful walker, isn't she? Say, that meeting must have been remarkably interesting. Josie was explaining to

me about the degrees of intuitive mentality—I think she called it—and psychological soul prog-ress—do I get that right?—and it was great!

She said the professor is to be at their house tonight, just informally, and she'd be glad to have us come over and meet him. Like to go?"

The brown eyes of little Mrs. Armitage opened The brown eyes of little Mrs. Armitage opened wide. How had Josephine managed to arouse Fred's interest when all her pleadings had brought only scoffs and ridicule? But Josie was so clever. Why couldn't she, Dolly, be clever

and talk people over—at east her own husband?

But she was only too glad to have him awakened

listening with intense interest to every word that fell from the young woman's lips, as though through her alone he could receive the wondrous

truth of psychology.

Josephine, at first puzzled by the apparen

Josephine, at first puzzled by the apparent fascination of her new convert, attempted to put forth the claims to notice of the professor and draw Fred out in one of his famous "soul talks." But Armitage, with gentle insistence, made her do most of the talking and was so flattering a pupil that she felt it her duty to devote her energies to his conversion. And Police while the

pupil that she left it her duty to devote her energies to his conversion. And Dolly, while the professor's long-winded phrases fell on her deaf ears, sat wondering how Fred could be so at-tracted by such a plain girl as Joe Carr—so bold and officious, too. Fred never had liked talkative

that. Never saw her looking so well. Such a

pretty frock."

stop to speak to her."

and meaningless phrases."

There were real tears in the little wife's eyes

As if 't were wrenched by deadly pain; Then wild and dread with bursting tread The crashing thunder stamps o'erhead. The sounds roll backward high and flerce, All the wide walls of heaven pierce.
A thousand echoes downward shout, The hills take up the tones about,
Till mumbling, rumbling in their sound,
They rolling strike the horizon 'round, They rolling strike the nortzon Toul And, growing fainter, break behind The prison of the rain and wind. A sudden gust is onward tost And, sweeping onward, on, is lost; Then wild is hied a bursting tide, As if all heaven were opened wide; And rolling, beating, fierce and fleet Rides sweeping down each liquid sheet.

The stout limbs crash, the loud wind roars, The stout limbs crash, the loud wind-roar:
The clashing rain-flood downward pours;
And wave on wave, and shock on shock
The tempests beat, the treetops rock,
The windows roar, the windows shake,
Rattle the doors, the house walls quake,
The bellowing thunders o'er us break.

The storm now reaches to its height. low blacker lowers the murky night. The blue-tinged lightnings flash more bright And cleave the dark in twain, And still within the rayless black Are swallowed up again. With broken jags a fiery gleam, And pouring down a livid stream, There comes—the very marrows thrill, While all again is deathly still. The walls of heaven seem to crack And fling their yells of ruin back And pealing forth, as on the earth They'd bring a chaos into birth; But that the wrath within them pent, Though laboring still, can find no vent, But labors bursting till 't is spent.

J. A. EDGERTON.

### SUNDAY.

On Sunday no alarm shock
"To Work!" beats on the tired brain: What bliss to wake, to scorn the clock,
To smile and go to sleep again.
And joy goes dimpling through the town,
On heartstrings her sweet tune she strums, And care-worn brows forget to frown, When Sunday comes

On Sunday there's no breathless haste To mill or mart on tireless legs; And oh, how beautiful the taste, Of leisure in the ham and eggs!
To munch your breakfast at your ease,
To jeer at time and snap your thumbs— You only get such joys as these When Sunday comes.

When Sunday comes the little girls, Before the glass with huge delight, Take out of fail the little curls That they have had in pins all night. The little boys don "Sunday best," Which Freedom's ardent spirit numbs; When Sunday comes.

When Sunday comes how grand to sit (When you have dined among your kin) To read a bit, and doze a bit, Until they bring the supper in, With music of the fingling spoon And saucer, while the kettle hums An extra pleasing Sabbath tune When Sunday comes.

When Sunday comes with what a glow A man may puff his pipe and say (As Horace said some time ago)— "Lord of myself I live today! So here's to Sunday, three times three; With glad heart's inward fifes and drums; And—keep a corner please, for me, When Sunday comes. -Kansas City Independent.

ANIMAE DIMIDIUM MEAE. Sweet is the honey in the comb, Sweet is my life to me, Sweet are the treasured thoughts of home,

Sweeter my love for thee. Strong are our passions, hard to break,

Strong is the tide at sea, Strong are the hopes that youth can make, Stronger my love for thee.

Medicine of life when life seems spent, A priceless treasure's key, Half of my soul and heart's content, Such is my friend to me. -F. J. C. P.

### HOW THE CAT FORMED A NEW

ATTACHMENT. 'T,was only a harmless looking sheet
Of sticky fly paper. Warmed by the heat Of the room it lay upon a chair. careless maid had placed it there. Its glistening surface innocent of flies
As yet, an altar for the sacrifice victims to the greed of housewives neat, aited for unwary feet. Which came—O, yes, they came. The cat, A stately creature, sleek and fat, ride of the household, happening along, urring its contented song, eaped lightly in the air

And came down on that chair. Here the plot thickens. Down again pon the floor she jumped, and then

hat sticky paper stuck to Tabby's paws tripped her. Nose, ears, whiskers, jaws, ared with the goo, she rolled along the floor,

d smeared herself some more. And Tabby swore, And howled, and tore, ke a wild prizefighter

and the paper stuck still tighter d wrapped itself like a warm

And elinging blanket round her squirming form.
With maddened screech and yell
Sus flopped and jumped and fell. And tried to pull it off her head.

In vain. It wouldn't shed, In vain she squirmed and tore, And scratched, and screeched, ed, and swore, Twas there to stay. And Tabby changed her

With bristling tail straight up behind, She made one desperate jump,
Went through the window, fell outside kerbump,
Then through the grass, rank, thick and wet, Ran off, and people say she's running yet.

—C. W. T.

empty he begged her to have it refilled. And there is no doubt Josephine ate a great deal. Dolly, whose own appetite was of the canary-bird order, was astonished at Josephine's ca-pacity.

Is it any wonder, then, that the conversation

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and 1 ders the system less liable to contract disease.

pacity.

Is it any wonder, then, that the conversation languashed—or that it took sudden flights into extremely practical fields? Dolly could see that Fred was disappointed over his inability to draw Josie out. But this didn't prevent him from doing his best to please her palate.

And then, after they had left the table and withdrew to the ensey library, with its restful tints and its dim lights, and Fred seated himself near Josephine, and the moment was ripe for soul utterance, even then Josephine seemed strangely distraught. Once she even yawned.

And Fred, evidently determined he wouldn't be discouraged, talked on and on, in such a steady monotone that Dolly felt like yawning herself. And Josephine replied only in monosyllables and presently did not reply at all. And then Fred held up his hand, and pointing at Josephine, where she half reclined amid the couch piliows, whispered softly to Dolly: "She is sommuning with her inner consciousness."

"She is asleep," murmured Dolly, a little sharply.

"She is asseep," mustautes sharply.

Perhaps she was. Anyway, when she suddenly straightened up and asked what time it was, and Fred told her, she declared she must go right home, and added that she had enjoyed such a soulful evening. And Dolly, with her mind on Josephlae's expert performance at the dinner table, felt that soulful was scarcely the word for

But Fred caught her eye and frowned. Per-haps he read her thoughts.

Anyway, she could see that he was greatly dis-

Anyway, and could see that he was greaty disappointed.

Friday evening of the following week was to be a notable occasion for the smail circle of Professor Appellonius' adherents. An elaborate reception was arranged in his honor and a purse—of considerable weight—was to be presented as a testimonial from his followers. But there were no pleasant anticipations of the affair for Dolly Armitage. Her feelings had undergone a change. Fred, however, had become the most ardent of soul-students. Each day his thirst for knowledge increased, but, alas, it was only Josephine who could interpret—Josephine must, be his constant inspiration. Dolly, I sometimes doubt the advantage of her influence over you."

"Fred, you old stupid! Why, Josephine is brilliant and cultured, and she has gone into this mental telepathy because it's so developing. That's all. I just wish you could hear her talk about thought crystallization and irresistible attraction."

"But that's just what I want to escape. And that's why I must be excused from attending you to the seance—sitting—or whatever you call the obsequies—this evening. You know how I followed you—tollsomely—and sheepishly—to those Browning and Emerson clubs, and stumbled through a Chautauqua course, and groveled in

Inspiration.

Perhaps Josephine was a little overwhelmed at realizing ner responsibility in the matter, but she was not one to shirk her duty and she felt that it rested with her to make a thorough theosophist out of Fred Armitage.

"I find Frederick very susceptible," she had the audacity to remark to Dolly. "If you had only known how to manage him, dear, you would have brought out his spiritual side long ago."

And Dolly's fingers twitched till the bracelet she was twitching broke with a vicious snap.

No wonder the little woman showed but a languid interest when on the evening of the reception Armitage urged her to make haste in her preparations.

preparations.

"Hurry, Dolly. You know Appollonius is to give an exhibition of his hypnotic powers, and we don't want to miss any of it."

Dolly let the glossy piles of hair into which shwas inserting a jeweled comb fall in a mass about

all you have to do. And the professor will be there tonight, and oh, Fred, he is a wonder! He's a theosophist and a hypnotist, and occult and mysterious, and his name is Caspar Appolionius. Isn't that soulful?"

"Soulful? It's a mouthful. But there's the her shoulders.
"I don't believe I'll go, after all," she exclaimed. I'm tired and somehow I don't take a bit of interest in it."
"Not go! Why Dolly, I don't want to go with-

cut you. And I must be there. Josephine expects me." Fred Armitage was a devoted husband and usually gave a seemingly cordial approval to his wife's "enthusiasms," as he styled her fads, but "Josephine! That's right. I understand. It's all on Josephine's account. You haven't a thought nowadays for any one but Josephine. Armitage threw himself into an easy chair and regarded his wife with a foolish smile. "Yes, yes, I must see Josephine," he dreamliy murmured. "Josephine's a seraph. Just like one of Botticelli's angels, isn't she, Dolly?"

"I should say so," exclaimed the indignant rife. "She's a moon-eyed, platter-faced fright." "And so spiritual! She's all soul—nothing but

Dolly laughed hysterically.

"I guess you'd think so if you saw her walking shoes. Why, Fred Armitage, what is the matter?"

Her husband's head had sunk back, his eyes. were half closed, and his arms waved wildly before him as though to keep off an unseen

and read and study together at home—but pshaw! what was the use as long as she was under the influence of that Carr girl? The only thing to do Dolly gazed a moment in horrified silence.
Then the meaning of it all broke upon her. She
sprang to his side with words of love and pity.
"Oh, you poor hypnotized darling!" she cried, matter to undertake, but Fred Armitage wasn't a man to give up easily when once he attempted to accomplish an object.

However—Dolly noticed it at dinner the follow-ing day—all thought of animosity toward the astute Josephine had evidently passed from his clasping the waving arms. "I see it all now.
She has hypnotized you. But she shan't have
you. Wake up, Fred! Don't you know me; your
own wife? I'll take care of you and not let them

"By the way," he began in sprightly tones, "I met—whom do you think?—just as I was cross-ing Green street this afternoon?" Of course Dolly gave it up. She was impatient it mean, Dolly? What wicked power has been trying to separate us?"
"It's Josephine! She hypnotized you and tried to tell Fred what the professor had said about soul illumination. It would be so helpful if he

to get you away from me. But I shan't let you gol'" and Dolly threw herself upon her husband's knee, her arms clasped about his neck. "I shall stay right here and hold you tight."

pretty frock."
"You goose! I should say you never saw her at all—you won't even glance at her when she comes here. Is she—but of course you didn't Fred rubbed his hands across his brow.
'I begin to understand," he said, as ;he gently patted the pretty head that lay upon his shoulder. "There has been some strange influence at work upon me. But I fear nothing now. You have broken the spell and called me back to my

"And you don't think the influence will come back? Not if you were to meet Jo—"
"Not for a thousand Josephines! But, of course, I shouldn't wish to be the means of

breaking up your friendship-" "Friendship! With that designing creature! Fred, I shall never speak to her again. And as for the professors and cranks and 'isms, I'm e with them all. I'll never take up another fad. Now, sir, I hope you're satisfied."

"How can I help being satisfied, dear, if you

But it is very fortunate that Dolly did not see the sly wink he gave his reflection in the dressing-table mirror.—W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain to the beauties of soul study—that is what they called it—though she feit a little chagrined that evening to see him hover at Miss Carr's side,

### Poutb's Department.

The Princess Rosebloom Once upon a time there was a little princess who was extremely homely, in spite of the fact that her parents had given her a beautiful name

-Princess Rosebloom.

"Ah, I am homely enough," said the little princess one morning as she peered from the top of her ivory chair into her mirror of polished steel. (Princess Rosebloom lived long, long years ago, and they had no glass mirrors in those days.)

"Yes I am altograther homely" she added, as "Yes, I am altogether homely," she added, as she scanned every feature.

ages, which abound in that charming old bal-

"Oseboom! 'Oseboom!" The voice came from a chubby little prince of four years, who toddled into the room, with long, golden curls, and a suit of crimson velvet. "Please tell me a storwy."

"Why, indeed, I will, my precious," cried the prissees, catching her baby brother to her and kissing him on his pink cheeks.

Then the tiny prince listened eagerly while she told him such a fairy story about cobwebs and dewireps and stars that his eyes grow bigger and bigger, his mouth wider and wider, until he soon fell asleep in her arms. Then the nurse came and took him away.

The princess was about to pick up her book again, when the queen, her mother, called from the next room:

"Recebloom, I wish you would come ,here and

the next room:

"Bosebloom, I wish you would come here and match this slik for me. I can't see very well."

The queen was doing a bit of embroidery work in orange and yellow and duns, and the tints were trying. Quick as a flash the princess threw down her book and ran to match her silk. Coming back to her divan, she cast one longing look at her dear book, but resolutely shook her head.

"No," she said, "I shan't read any more now; it is time to practice on the lute." So she lightly skipped down the marble stairs, and had just taken off the velvet cover from her lute when her father appeared at the doorway.

"You will oblige me, my dear," said the king. "If you will put that cover on again. The court chamberlain and I have been very busy, and my head aches fearfully."

"Very well, your majesty," said the princess, courtesying low, "I will get up early tomorrow and practice."

"What an exquisite disposition our Rosebloom has!" said the king to the queen that afternoon as they nibbled their wainuts and sipped their winc over the chessboard. "It is your training, my dear."

"Yes," slaghed the queen, "but I do wish she were a little pretter." (Somewhere, away off in the mist of her imagination, the queen had always had a vision of a rarely beautiful daughter.)

"Oh," cried the king, taking a pawn with a

always had a vision of a rarely beautiful daughter.)

"Oh," cried the king, taking a pawn with a aweep of his bishop, "not for the world, my dear, not for the world!" He was thinking of the beautiful Princess Selfwill, who lived in the neighboring castle, and who caused her parents so much trouble that their hair was already quite white under their crowns, and the wrinkles thick about their eyes. "No, Rosebloom is lovely just as she is, just as she is!"

Princess Rosebloom did not hear her father's

as she is, just as she is!"

Princess Rosebloom did not hear her father's remarks, though she felt that she was loved even more tenderly from that hour. But a soft zephyr blowing through the palace from the gardens heard, and bore the words of praise to the fleecy skies above. (Where the echoes of the little rincess' merry, rippling laugh had passed that norning, you remember?)

And the clouds, which hovered around the

globe of crimson fire in the west at sunset time, were especially beautiful that night in their tints and shimmering radiance.—Virginia Leila Wentz, in New York Tribune.

The most atrocious cannibal among all the snakes is the king cobra. The sight of this snake shake six the ang coors. The sign of this shake feeding is not one for sensitive nerves. In its natural state this monarch of reptiles contents himself with lizards when nothing better offers; but when captive he declines to touch food unless tempted by the morsel of a squirming sixfoot snake. The spectacle of a frightened "black racer" being introduced into the cage would be more pitiful were it not that he himself is a cannibal. For an instant the dread brown head peers around a corner of the water tank at the doomed one, who has not a chance in a thousand in his favor. But he makes a single frantic attempt for his life. His motion is lightning. Cornered hopelessly as ne is, he whips out like a streak of light in one mighty effort to coll about the enemy's throat to choke him. But the cobra is quicker still. One dart—too quick for the human eye to follow—and the black head is between the relentless jaws, which, with their back-set teeth and alternate outward and inward motion steadily draw the fighting, squirming thing inward. Gradually the food is swallowed, with frequent pauses for breath and with halts to repress the squirming and fighting of the prey struggling inch by inch in the throes of a living death. Such is the meal of the cannibal snake, whether he be fed with live food by the hand of man or whether he hunt in his own lair.

But in the modern reptile house it happens frequently that the naturalist himself must take a you. Wake up, Fred! Don't you know me; your own wife? I'll take care of you and not let them get you, dear."

Slowly, Armitage opened his eyes and gazed about him in wonder.

"Where am I?" he murmured. "What does it means polity? What wicked power has been like the facturation and the of a valuable cobra the situation is critical. The reptile, sometimes representing in money value the equivalent of a good road horse, refuses to eat a blacksnake not of an alluring size. Birds, frogs, fish, rats, chickens and the tid-bits that attract other snakes in captivity, the great serpent declines. Only one alternative remains to the snake-man—he must artificially produce a blacksnake to fit the requirements. The naturalist consults his blacksnake cage. Here, in the top of the cage-tree, hangs a great bunch of reptiles, knotted and twisted like rainworms into a hopeless snarl to keep one another warm. The man selects the largest snake in the collection and begins to disentangle the bunch. Sometimes an angered snake turns on the intruder and sinks its teeth into the offending hand. But and sinks its teeth into the offending hand. But the wound is not poisonous, and it is what a man must expect from time to time when handling snakes. Inch by inch the victim is pulled and twisted and looped out of the heap, until he is held squirming and dangling by the tail. Then, like the lash of a whip, the snake is whirled through the air. At the end of the sweep there is a snap and the reptile hangs lifeless, its neck broken. Then comes a stuffing process. Down the throat of the dead reptile a frog is forced. On top of this a second frog, and then a third, and so on until the shiny black body, at first no larger round than a policeman's club, has attained the diameter of a man's wrist. Distorted to these enticing dimensions he wrist. Distorted to these enticing dimensions he wrist. Distorted to these entiting dimensions he is greedily devoured by the cobra, and there has been smuggled into him sustenance enough for two weeks, though of the "stuffing" the animal would refuse to partake unless in this form of a 'snake pill."—McClure's Magazine.

### Historical.

-A movement has been started in Denmark to commemorate the three hundredth anniver. sary of the production of "Hamlet" by erecting a statue of Shakspere at the little town of Elsia statue of character at the little town of Elsinore. The ancient castle of Cronberg, on the ramparts of which Hamlet held converse with the ghost of his father, forms the central point of the town. The plan has met with enthusiastic response throughout Denmark.

—Lions were known in Palestine in the desired in the control of the cont

cars, sat wondering how Fred could be so at traced by such a plain girt as Joe Cars—so home)," she added, as a strated by such a plain girt as Joe Cars—so home), "see, it am altogether home)," she added, as a strated by such and officious, too. Fred never had liked talkstive women. It was very strangs when the scanned every feature. Whirref sounded the telephone bell in the scanned overy feature. Whirref sounded the telephone bell in the scanned body, droping her sewing. That's Fred!" exclaimed Dolly, droping her sewing. That's Fred!" exclaimed Dolly, droping her sewing and the professor and about 'true realization of one-ness'-told her to come round this evening and talk it over. What a tright!" he criciamed about 'true realization of one-ness'-told her to come round this evening and talk it over. What is the professor and about 'true realization of one-ness'-told her to come round this evening and talk it over. What is the professor and about 'true realization of one-ness'-told her to come round this evening and talk it over. What is the professor and the

misty deep, then range blasts of wind, haul ashore your ship and cover her around with stones." The mention of the solstice here and elswhere in the poem implies careful astronomical observation. Arcturus, "the bear keeper," is a bright star in the constellation Bootes.

—Among the numerous modern inventions which are really only revivals of ancient knowledge, is gunpowder. It is known that the Chinese used this in leveling the hills and blasting rocks centuries before our gra. A writer in Casell's Magazine says: "There is abundant evidence that the origin of gunpowder and artillery goes far back in the dim ages of the past. The Hindoo code, compiled long before the Christian era, prohibited the making of war with cannon and guns, or any kind of firearms. Quintus Curtius informs us that Alexander the Great met with fire-weapons in Asia, and Philostratus says that Alexander's conquests were arrested by the use of gunpowder. It is written that those wise men who lived in the cities of the Gangee, 'overthrew their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from the walls.'"

—That there is very little new under the sun has once more been proved, according to the London Chronicle, at Toberwory Bay, Mull, where Captain Burns of Glasgow, has, with the permission of the Duke of Argyll, been searching for relies of the Admiral of Florence, one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, known to have been blown up in 1585 in that far-away water. With the aid of an old chart the diver went down into twelve fathoms and came across a bronze breech-loading cannon, four and a halt reet long, eight inches in diameter at the breech, and bearing the date 1563. The diver also discovered a Distol heavily encrusted with lime, a sword blade and a kedge anchor. The relies will be exhibited in the Glasgow Royal Exchange on an early date. Breech-loading in artillery and small arms is popularly supposed to be an invention of the middle of last century, but such is by no means the case. In a bubling gunsmith's shop, at Cork Hill, is on view

### Brilliants.

And it in thy life on earth,
In the chamber or by the hearth,
'Mid the crowded city's tide,
Or high on the lone hillside,
Thou canst cause a thought of peace,
Or an aching thought to cease,
Or a gleam of joy to burst
On a soul in sadness nurst,
Spare not the hand my shills.

On a soul in sagness nurst,

Spare not thy hand, my child:

Though the gladdened should never

The well spring amid the wild,

Whence the waters of blessing flow. ed should never know

For woman is not undevelopt man, But diverse; could we make her as the man Sweet love were slain: his dearest bond is this, Not like to like but like in difference. Yet in the long years liker must they grow; The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height, Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the

world,
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words. Then comes the statelier Eden back to men, Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and Then springs the crowning race of humankind.

Spirit of God, descend upon my heart,
Wean it from earth, through all its pulses move
Stoop to my weakness, mighty as Thou art,
And make me love Thee as I ought to love. reach me to feel that Thou art always nigh;

May these things be!

Teach me the strugg'es of the soul to bear;
To check the rising doubt, the rebel sigh;
Teach me the patience of unanswered prayer. -George Croly. If thou hast Yesterday thy duty done, And thereby cleared firm footing for today, Whatever clouds may dark Tomorrow's sun,

Thou shalt not miss thy solitary way.

All who joy would win

### Must share it—Happiness was born a twin.

### Popular Science.

-Easily fusible alloys for casts of leaves, fruits, insects, etc., must contain cadmium, according to a German authority, to preserve the articles from injury. Such an alloy is Wood's metal, which consists of two parts of tin, four of lead, seven to eight of bismuth, and one to two of cadmium, and which fuses between 66° and

silken threads, and now an insect that travels in balloons has been reported by two American naturalists. Small balloons, a quarter of an inch long and composed of tiny bubbles, having been size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, long and composed of tiny bubbles, having been observed, it was found that each carried a fly (genus Empis), resembling the hornet-fly, with a dead fly, supposed to be food. As the males also attract temales by the balloons, Henri Coupin

suggests further study.

—Delicate vibrations too slow to produce sound,—that is, having a rate of less than sixteen per second,—are made audible by the new apparatus of 8. Herr. A ten-pound weight, having a small carbon plate cemented vertically to its side, is suspended from the arm of a standard by a stout rubber band, and a carbon block is placed a stoner thour or other vibrating body, with a stender graphite pencil resting on it and leaning against the carbon plate. The carbon block and carbon plate are connected with a telephone in an electric circuit. When the apparatus is placed on a wood floor, the heart beat of a person standing near produces an audible vibration in the telephone, as do also delicate tremors and distant vibrations from any source.

—In the curious light cure of Dr. W. J.

Morton, violet light is produced in the body itself. A quinine solution of the strength of one
grain to eight ounces, shows a beautiful violet
fluorescence under the X-rays, and as a twentynuorescence under the X-rays, and as a twenty-grain dose of quinine would probably cause the ten pounds of blood in the body to become a so-lution of similar strength, it is assumed that the blood would light up in a like way. The quinine, in a dose of five to twenty grains, is administered in a dose of the between grains, is summisched an hour before the X-ray treatment. The violet radiations are credited with curative properties, and Dr. Morton thinks that in cancer, which he has treated more than a year, he has obtained re-sults that could not be reached by the X-rays

The curious-looking eyeglasses of M. Ribard seem to be gaining favor in France. The lenses, instead of being oval, are in the form of long and narrow rectangular strips, but they are otherwise like ordinary lenses. Their advantages consist in the readiness with which both near and distant objects may be viewed without removing or replacing the spectacles. In reading or working, the worker looks straight ahead through the ienses, but in looking off he raises or lowers his eyes, seeing over or under the gias

> Home Dressmaking. Wints by May Mauton.



4479 Girl's Costn 8 to 14 yrs.

32 to 40 bust.

Loose plaited Etons suit young girls far better than snugger fitting ones, and are exceedingly graceful and attractive. The very pretty costume illustrated combines one of the sort with a skirt that is plaited a each side of the front and in the centre back. The original is made of blue linen etamine, with trimming of heavy cream-colored lace, but the model is appropriate for wool suitings as well as for those of linen. The costume consists of the skirt and the Eton. The exirt is cut in five gores, and is laid in plaits at each front seam and again at the centre back. The Eton consists of the fronts and back, both of which are plaited, and which hang loose from a fitted yoke. At the neck is a big square collar, and the sleeves are among the newest of the season.

The quantity of material required for the medium size(10 years) is 74 yards 27 inches wide, 44 yards 44 inches wide or 4 yards 52 inches wide, with 4 yards of wide, 2 yards of narrow applique to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4479, is cut in sizes for girls of 5, 10, 12

The pattern, 4479, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Woman's Blouse Waist. 4480. We man's Blouse Walst. 4480.

The blouse is made over a fitted lining, which closes at the centre front. On this lining are arranged the back, which is drawn down in gathers at the waist line, and the fronts, which pouch slightly over the belt. The triple cape is elongated at the front to give the stole effect and arranged over the waist, which is closed invisibly beneath its edge. The sleeves are the new ones, that are gathered into deep cuffs, which are cut in points.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5½ yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards .7 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yards of all-over lace for yoke, collar and cuffs.

or yoke, collar and cuffs.

The waist pattern, 4480, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 38, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



4481 Child's Russian Dress, 4 to 10 yrs.

4482 Sailor Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

Child's Russian Dress. 4481. Child's Russian Bress. 4481.

The dress consists of the fronts, the back of the waist and the back of the skirt. The right front is tucked to give a yoke effect and laps well over the left, the closing being accomplished at the left side. The back of the waist is smooth across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers of the waist line where it is joined to the full skirt, the seam being concealed by the beit. The sieeves are in bishop style and gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 32 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4481, is cut in sizes for children of 4.6.

The pattern, 4481, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

Woman's Sailor Blouse. 4482.

Sailor blouses are always satisfactory to the wearer and generally becoming. This one is made of pongee in the natural color with shield of tucked Liberty silk, and is trimmed with bands of the same embroidered in Chinese characters; but the design is suited to linen and cotton materials of many sorts and also to light-weight wools and simple silks and can be used

lead, seven to eight of bismuth, and one to two of cadmium, and which fuses between 65° and 72° C. Lipowitz's metal, which softens at 55° C., and becomes perfectly liquid at 66°, consists of the waist consists of the fronts, the back, the collar, shield and sleeves. The back is smooth across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts pouch slightly over the belt. To the open neck is joined the big sailor collar and beneath this collar the shield is a ttached. The sleeves are snur above the sllows. full below, and are gath.

3 yards 32 inches wide or 21 yards 44 inches wide, with yard of tucking for shield and 2 yards of trimming to make as illustrated. se pattern, 4482, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34,



Girl's Three-Quarter Cont. 4488.

Girl's Three-Quarter Cent. 4483.

Coats that nearly cover the frock, and that provide long unbroken lines, are always becoming to young girls, and are in the height of style. This one is made of black taffets, stitched with corticelli silk, and trimmed with an applique of lace on the collar, but the design is suited to all the materials used for wraps of the sort.

The coat is made with fronts and back, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. At the neck is a big round collar that laps over with the fronts, to close in double-breasted style. The sleeves are full with pointed roll-over cuffs at the wrists. Pockets can be inserted in the fronts when desired or omitted as may be preferred.

The quantity of material required f.r the medium size (18 years) is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 31 yards 41 inches wide, or 24 yards 5: inches wide.

The pattern, 4433, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Woman's Blouse Waist. 4484.

To be Made With or Without Cape and Stole.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted foundation that closes at the centre frout. The back is tucked in groups which extend from the shoulders to the waist line and gives a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts for part their length only, and are made to pouch slightly at the belt. The centre front, or vest-like portion, also is tucked to form a deep yoke, then falls in soft folds to the waist line. The cape is circular and snugly fitted by means of shoulder seams, and is finished with shaped pieces which give a stole effect. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows, but are full and soft below and are gathered into deeply pointed cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is §4 yards 21 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with § yards of all-over lace for the collar, and § yards of mousseline for centre front.

The waist pattern, 484, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 34, 38 and 48-inch bust measure. To be Made With or Without Cape and Stole.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massack errs Ploughman, Boston, Mass.

4483 Girl's Thre Quarter Coa", 8 to 14 yrs. 32 to 40 bust.

### The Horse.

Feeding Draft Horses. The following is the plan of feeding practiced by some of the leading breeders: For the morning feed give about six quarts of cats. At ten o'clock give a feed of carrots. At noon give a feed of ground oats and chopped hay, with a little salt. Again in chopped hay, with a little salt. Again in the afternoon give a feed of carrots, and at night feed the cats the same as in the morn-ing. Very little corn should be given to the breeding stock, because it is inclined to make them sluggish. The imported horse hould not be given corn, because it causes his blood to become impure and weakens his

The breeding of good draft horses for market is a profitable business, but do not breed draft mares to light stallions, or light mares to draft stallions and expect to get a horse that will sell well. Breed draft horses or breed roadsters. Columbia, Mo.

Endurance and Quality.

The connection between a horse's staying power or endurance and its quality is fre-quently seen when subjected to severe road work, but the reason for the connection is not so plainly evident. The fine skin, that is one of the features of high quality, is considered to be of value for what it tells of the internal organization of the animal, for it may be said, in a general way, that the one skin covers the horse internally as well

The inner coat of the skin which covers the ribs and all external parts is a contin-nation of that which lines the stomach and intestines. If the skin covering the internal region is soft, fine and pliable it indicates that the secretions are healthy and it would seem natural to reason from this that the lining of the stomach would be in the same state, and if such is the case it is in a better condition to digest the food that goes into into it, thereby increasing the iorse's recuperative powers and endurance. -John A. Craig.

An easy and satisfactory method of opening a horse's mouth. The two thumbs are inserted just back of the incisors and the lower is pressed down so that the horse drops the lower jaw. It is usually easy in this way to make observa ions regarding

To hold up a horse's foot firmly without much effort, the proper plan is to hold by the toe with the foot doubled against the

Over-feeding renders the horse slow, lazy and predisposed to disease, and, therefore, what is wanted is so to feed horses that they shall be in condition for work. Anything consumed by a horse in excess of his requirements for the repair of waste, and the maintenance of condition is food-and, therefore, money-wasted, and thus individual requirements, which vary in horses as in men, should be carefully studied.

An Indianapolis pacer with a trial of 2.14 weighs 1475 pounds.

closing on Saturday, the fifteenth. The following week the Grand Army en- are cases of our own producing two pounds campment will be held in San Francisco, and as excursion trains from all points will be run to the metropolis that week, no district association will hold a race meeting. On Wednesday, Aug. 26, the Pacific Coast trotting-horse breeders will open their big annual meeting at Petaluma. It will continue four days, ending Saturday, Aug. 29. The following Monday the California State Fair will open at Sacramento, during which there will be two weeks of racing as usual,

Mr. L. V. Harkness, proprietor of Walnut buttermakers.

[all Farm, "will not have a pacer in his while pure-breed cows probably form not table or on his farm." Senator Stanford more than two per cent. of the working if the express companies can be induced. Hall Farm, " will not have a pacer in his gave orders that colts that would not trot dairy herds of the country, their influence but insisted on pacing should be allowed to is so great that it is believed that the aver-

The starting payments have been made on twenty-nine three-year-olds, twenty-three two-year-olds and seven pacers in the Horse Review Futurity to be decided at Cincinnati Sept. 28-Oct. 3. Thirty-six of the trotters are by sires with standard records and all of the pacers.

No horse will be classed as a thoroughbred that has less than five uncontaminated crosses. That is, every animal in his pedigree within five removes must be a thoroughbred or recorded as such in the American Stud book or in a recognized stud book of another country. In the tabulation of a pedigree to five removes there are sixty-two ancestors. All must be thoroughbreds or recognized as such before the horse can be called a "five-cross thoroughbred" which is a term not generally used,

The pacer, Elastic Pointer, the own brother to Star Pointer (1.591), that paced a mile last season in 2.041, but that, on account of being a bad actor, failed to win a heat in any race in which he started, promises to fulfill some of the expectations his great speed aroused, says Trotter and Pacer. John Hussey, who worked patiently on him all last season and all winter, has at last got him shod so that he no longer hits his knees while going around the turns of a track, and with that fault overcome the horse no longer acts in the erratic manner which spoiled him for racing last year. Hussey has him at Louisville, Ky., and he ing so well in his work that he really looks for him to pace to a record close to two minutes before next fall.

For scours in colt, mix powdered charcoal and prepared chalk equally, and put a spoonful where the colt can lick or eat it at will. Also give twice per day five drops of nux vomica; give this on the tongue. Let the colt out in the field, where it can have a little short pasture and get to the ground.

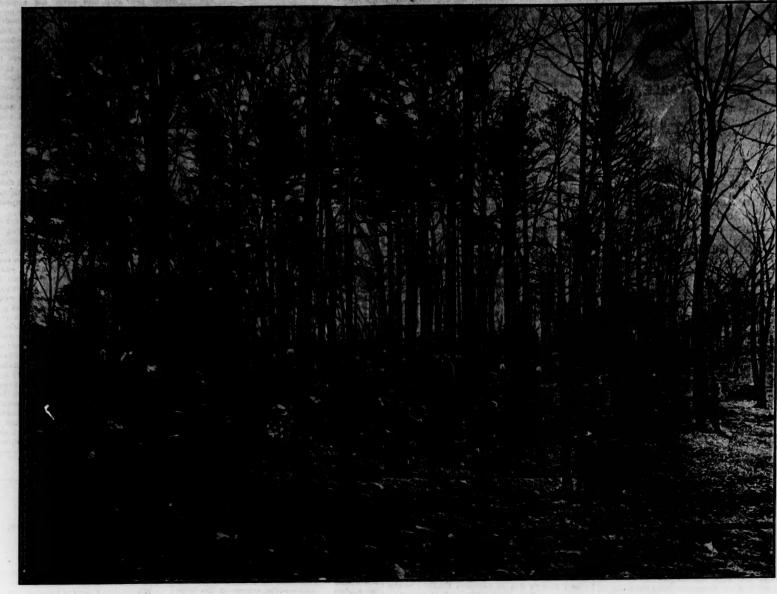
Notes from Washington, D. C.

George Washington was an active member of the first society for promoting agriculture organized in the United States, in 1785, at Philadelphia. In his message to Congress ten years later he said, in pleading for a national board of agriculture.

One of the functions of such a board is to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement by stimulating enterprise and experiment."

Herein lies the kernel of the Government experiment station idea, but it was not until 1887, over a century later, that the Hatch Experiment Station bill became a

Cattle breeding for dairy products has made immense strides forward, said one of the dairy experts of the Department of farm use, but they are getting cheaper Agriculture to your correspondent. We are apt to consider that a good milch do w tong before they are down where they will



FIGHTING THE GYPSY MOTH PLAGUE ON LAND OF GENERAL S. C. LAWRENCE, MEDFORD, MASS. Illustration by the Medford Mercury-Citizen.

is simply the result of keeping the blood be a really profitable investment. Of course pure; but we should not forget what the type of that pure blood represents—patient breeding and careful and intelligent selection and improvements for years and decdes. Some aged farmers and dairymen can remember when a cow that made a pound of butter a day for two or three months during the year was a local celebrity. The first good record of definite herd

improvement was made by Zadock Pratt of Green County, N. Y. By careful selection and elimination of poor members of his herd he increased the average annual butter product of his own from 130 pounds in 1852 to 225 pounds in 1863, and to an acompanying milk yield of over 4500 pounds per cow. The common cow which does not The California Circuit will open at Vallejo average this figure now is not considered Aug. 13, and three days racing will be profitable, and whole herds average as high as 350 pounds of butter a year, while there of butter a day.

> can dairy blood, the Scotch Ayrshire, the any kind of fruit)-a very low rate when it Holstein Friesians from Holland and the Jers-ys and Guernseys from the Channel non-refrigerated, from Dover to New York Islands are the breeds now generally recog- is fifty cents. nized as of greates: dairy excellence. The Ayrshires and the Holsteins, as is well Taylor, "110 carriers of Thurber peaches known, give large quantities of milk of from Georgia were sent.. We are sendmedium richness, but the other two breeds ing out today a similar shipment of -both often miscalled Alderneys-give the apples from Deleware and of Georgia richest milk and are the favorites with peaches in carriers and also in twenty-

age dairy cow of the United States carries nearly fifty per cent. of improved blood. With the presence of pure herds in every State in the Union, it has become a compar atively easy matter for every dairyman to breed up his herd, gradually more nearly approaching purity every year, and in this practice lies his greatest certainty of suc-

ess and profit. Dairying is considered today one of the nost prosperous and highly developed forms of farming, and no branch of agriculture has made greater progress during the last generation. In 1860 the price of cheese was ten cents a pound and farmers were afraid to engage in such an industry, believing that overproduction would result. In 1850 cheese exports were ten million pounds; in 1875 they were over one hundred million pounds. Present cheese exports are not large owing to the foreign market having been ruined through the shipment of filled "cheese by unscrupulous exporters; but the annual production and consumption of cheese, as is likewise that of butter and milk, is constantly increasing.

"One of the most popular publications of the Government has proved to be Farmers' Bulletin, No. 170, recently issued, describing the care and feeding of horses," said one of the clerks of the publication division of the Department of Agriculture, as drifted into that room the other day.

Why don't you issue a farmers' bulletin on the care and feeding of automobiles," I said, with a weak attempt at humor.

"That is not at all a joke," he rejoined "The good roads division is gathering the last three years, until it now stands secsome material on automobiles. The auto mobile has become something of a factor in farm life, and when the roads question is considered there is a distinct bond of sympathy between even the wealthy city as mobilist and the struggling farmer. Each would appreciate improved roads, though ewhat different reasons, one to promote his pleasure, the other to gain a better livelihood.

As a matter of fact, however, the auto mobile will be all over the country before long. Talking with a representative of a prominent gasoline automobile manufactory the other day, he said to me: "We are get-ting the lines on a machine which will be a really practical thing for the well-to-do farmer, a machine which will cost not more than double the price of a good wagon and a first-class team of horses, but which will do three times the work, but will not, of course, be a seventy-mile-an-hour affair, such as were used in the recent Irish race, but it will have an average gait on good roads which it would kill the best horse to go for ten minutes. In sections where the roads are good this working machine will, I think, have quite a sale among prosperous farmers. I understand that the present cost of

I realize that they will never take the place of the horse in any sense any more than the railroads or the bicycle has done away with him as was often predicted would be the case.

The Department of Agriculture nas begun its experimental foreign fruit shipments for the season.

"A shipment from Delaware left New York on the 11th inst.," said W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist, " with fifty carriers of Red Astrakan and fifty carriers of July Fourth apples. They went to London by refrigerated express, and will be sold there about the twentieth."

The Department is confident that a lucra tive market in London will be established. This carrier, which is the regular six-basket peach carrier with iron corner clasps, for greater strength, and with wrappers and pasteboard sheets for packing will cost about twenty cents, and the freight charges is considered that the regular express rate,

"In the same shipment, "said Mr

to make a low export rate from points of production to New York, refrigerated, with cured by the Department for exporters there seems no reason why an enormous export trade in our better class of fruits cannot be built up in London and other British markets.

Mr. Taylor is doing excellent work. A talk with him shows his mastery of the many peculiarities and details of the export fruit trade. For instance, it is useless to put up fruit in fancy, small packages, as the Englishman never buys by the package, always by the dozen or weight. Mr. Taylor, too, is no theorist, but a practical and suc cessful peach grower from the Michigan Lake peach region (near St. Jo) where he and his father raised peaches for years in the same county where the writer and his father lived on a twenty-acre peach farm.
GUY E. MITCHELL.

**Butter Industry in Argentina.** 

The price of butter at the creameries here may be estimated—allowing a good margin of profit to the dairyman—at about sixteen cents in United States currency per At retail in this city, the average price of

butter per pound in December for the years 1899-1902 has been from 18.4 to twenty cents. From these figures and from a study of railroad rates for the transportation of butter, it seems safe to fix the average price of Argentine butter f. o. b. at eighteen cents per pound.

Argentine butter has improved in price in the London market very rapidly in ond as regards demand, and that the average price, approximately twenty-four cents, leaves a high rate of prufit to the Argentine exporter.
It is only natural, therefore, that the dairy

industry should be increasing rapidly in importance here, and that it should ultimately reach enormous proportions. By conservative estimates the average yield of milch cows is four quarts per day. Assuming that there will be 250 milking days per year each cow will give one thousand quarts of milk annually. With improved machinery, this milk will yield from 3.2 to 3.3 per cent. of butter, or, say, sixty-five pounds per year. At this rate the amount of butter exported during 1902 (9,021,026 pounds) would represent the yield from 138,000 cows, or thereabouts. Unfortunately, no statistics exist with regard to the home consumption of milk and butter; consequently, no very accurate estimate can be made of the number of cows now in use for dairy purposes in the Argentine Republic. Assuming that there are 700,000—apparently a fair estimate— there remain about eight million cows which could be utilized for dairy purposes.

may be estimated at say, twenty-four per cent. on the capital invested. Allowing for some exaggeration in the estimates of yield, one can safely put the profit at twenty per

The average profit of a small crea

breed of cattle in this country, and the was especially interested in an article on the milk-producing stock will doubtless soon be greatly bettered. The Shorthorn or Durham I have a couple of chestnut trees that I breed is the principal base for the crossing have had grafted twice, but they fail to of Argentine cattle and will in a few years predominate on the estancias, or estates. The splendid results obtained from the Durham breed for daily purposes are well illustrated on the ranches of Messrs. Santa- to make a success of it.—D. H. Thing marina at Tandil. In a little less than six | Aurburn 'Me. months, five thousand mixed Durham cows have been tamed. From these, 3750 good milch cows have been obtained, each giving an average of over tour quarts a day. In a short time all five thousand will be giving the same results, and the dairy will produce

330,000 pounds of butter per year.

Some of the leading farmers have tried crossing the Durham and Flemish breeds and have obtained excellent results. The half a crop of hay, so it may be with corn dairy industry is now spreading from the Province of Buenos Ayres to other parts and green. The farmers need not feel disof the Republic; Cordoba, Santa Fe and Entre Rios are all going in for the business. Large orders are being placed with importers of dairy machinery.

EDWARD WINSLOW AMES. Consular Office, Buenos Ayres, May 18.

Buttermilk Six Years Old.

The friend is a farmer living in Trigg County, Ky. He says six years ago he was in the habit of keeping a jug of buttermilk in a well to drink during the day. One norning he let down the jug and the string broke. The water was too deep to think of fishing for the jug, and it was allowed to remain where it fell. Recently the well was cleaned out and the jug was found. In order to see what was the condition of the milk, the jug was uncorked and the milk was tasted. It was said to be just as good as it was the day it fell into the

Among the Farmers.

The real reason, I am convinced, why the young and vigorous life seeks the town is because of the life, movement, amusement and intellectual activity of the town. These young men and women have heard something about life and movement, and they very naturally desire to see something of it for themselves.—B. M. Buchanan, Litch-field County, Ct.

The boy who remains on the farm may be as successful as the one who chooses his field of labor elsewhere. He may not amass so large a fortune; indeed, he may be in but ordinary circumstances, and yet be, in the truest sense of the word, a success. True success is not to be estimated in dollars and cents, but in the development of character within himself and in his service to his fellowman. All things considered, the chances of the farmer boy for success are better than those of any other boy if he will but make the most of the opportunities within his grasp.-F. S. Doak, Pennsyl-

The great trouble with the farmer of today is the extravagance of the age. Seventy. five per cent. of the people live beyond their ns. Through the extravagant ideas of the times the taxes are being steadily in reased, and the rate in some of our suburban towns, which used to be \$8 on a thousand, is now \$20. The farmer should get a larger proportion of what his goods are really sold for; he disposes of his produce to the middleman, and the middleman gets more for handling it than the farmer does for raising it.-Varnum Frost, Middlesex County, Mass.

To fertilize a pasture I would apply in the spring three to four hundred pounds of phosphate and then each year a modest amount of nitrate of soda, the first time one hundred pounds or more and then but little. Our soils are generally rich in potash, but I would put on a little.—J. B. Sanborn, Gil-manton, N. H.

I regard my farm as a savings bank into which I put the labor of every day, and it is a sure accumulation for my family —M. Sullivan, Essex County, Mass. My stable has just burned with all its

contents except the horse. Lightning the cause. Your recent (July 17) issue is as full of good reading as an egg is of meat. I sat down to look over my mail this morning and took up the PLOUGHMAN, stuck

Much is being done toward improving the not had such a treat for a long time. I silo and also one on grafting chestnuts. live. The scions all seem to start well and some of them grow a foot or more and then die. I have followed the directions as closely as possible, but as yet have failed

The haying season is just fairly commend ing, with the promise of an abundant harvest of the best quality, and with the present fine weather the crop will soon be safely Corn is uneven and backward. The first

of June it did not seem that one would get couraged with their barns filled with hay. ANNA C. CLARK.

West Westminster, Vt.

Messachusetts Horticultural Society. The recent flower show at Horticultural Hall, , attracted notice for the size and novelty

man of Brookline, occupied a position on one side of the hall, and below these were thirty vasès more from the greenhouse of Mrs. John L. Gardner of Brookline. Across the hall was a callection of about the state of the state o lection of about one hundred varieties of ar nuals from the Blue Hill Nurseries of Sout

The collection of roses shown by M. H. Walsh the well-known rose grower of Woods Hole, was remarkable for three new introductions of ramt lers of remarkable beauty. The most striking was the hybrid Lady Gay, a beautiful pink in color. Beside this was a new, white rambler, the Sweetheart, and beyond a new variety of the crimson rambler, La Fiamma, with magnificent

Edward S. Colburn of Westford had a choice collection of native plants, many of which were from York Beach, Me. The lot included a speci men of the yellow thistle, which has never before been reported from Maine, and which attracted nuch attention.
In fruits there was a splendid basket of the

new seedling strawberry, the Commonwealth, shown by William H. Monroe of Beverly, the finest of all the latest strawberries. Warren Heustis of Belmont had a basket of fine Bel-monts. W. J. Clemson had fine red currants and gooseberries. Nora Chapell of Dorchester had cherries, and E. J. Cutter of West Roxbury

cherries, and E. J. Cutter of West Roxbury showed raspberries.

Of vegetables there was a fine display. William Whitman had a collection of string beans of splendld quality. Warren Heustis & Sons, W. J. Clemson and George D. Morse showed cabages. A. E. Hartshorn took first prize on white string beans, second going to J. C. Stone, who took first on summer squashes. Hon. Aaron Low of Hingham had two promising varieties of seedling potatoes. Joseph Thorpe took first prize on peas, second going to E. L. Lewis of Taunton, who took first on onions. A fine plate of tomatoes was shown by A. E. Hartshorn. of tomatoes was shown by A. E. Hartshorn. Considerable business was transacted at the regular quarterly meeting of the society July 11. Kenneth Finlayson read a memorial to the late Benjamin Gray of Malden. Nine deaths were Benjamin Gray of Malden. Nine deaths were reported since the April meeting, and accordingly it was voted that the secretary be appointed a necrologist, to prepare suitable obituaries and have them printed in the society's annual report. Those who have died were William Endicott of Canton, David B. Hunt of Boston, Warren E. Eaton of Reading, O. H. Peck of Denver, Col., John Todd of Hingham, W. S. Appleton of Boston, Frank W. Andrews of Washington, D. C., Hon, Virgil C. Gliman of Nashua, N. H., and Hon. Virgil C. Gilman of Nashua, N. H., and Albert H. Hews of North Cambridge. Delegates to the national convention of the American Pomological Society, which will meet in Roston in September, were appointed, Presi-dent Hadmen heading the list. Four new members were elected: Benjamin C. Marble, Manchester-by-the-Sea, John Lowell of Newton, Cyrus Alger Hawes of Boston and James A. Lowell of Chestant Hill

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